The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,738—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Chances of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

Domestic occurrences; each—two rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARRA, 1,983 Tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Feb., 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppay, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Forts are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 tons, on TUESDAY, 10th February, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on SATURDAY, 7th February, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons on FRIDAY, 13th February, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,902 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	„ 325

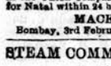
The Canara carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is due in London on 23rd March. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 13th February, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Assyria's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd February 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	220	150	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Legborn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	500	350	145

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 3, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO COAST AND CALCUTTA.

MAHARAJAH will sail about 30th January.

SHAH JEHAN will sail about 11th February.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
13th January, 1880. Agents.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following are the sailings at present arranged :—

	Comdr.	Tons.	H.P.	
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2260	300	about 25th Feb.
Cardal Hall	Owen Lloyd	3700	400	„ 24th Mar.
Speke Hall	R. Read	3700	400	„ 21st Apl.

Passage Money.....Rs. 500.

For further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th January 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. FARE—Rs. 500.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, CAPT. R. COLLIN,
2,100 Tons, 300 H. P.

THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 7th February.

For plans of Cabins and for further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th January 1880.

N.B.—To be followed by the S.S. RENTHAM HALL about the 5th March.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India, TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, Bombay, to noon, 19th February, 1880, for the PURCHASE of the I. G. Screw Steamer AMBERWITCH.

The vessel is of iron, built at Sunderland in 1862. Engines reverted, surface condensing, by Fawcett, Preston & Co., Liverpool.

Approximate dimensions :—Length over all 187 feet; Beam 27 feet 6 inches; Depth 16 feet; Tonnage gross 645 74; register 512 11. Horse-Power nominal 70.

She is now lying off the Government Dockyard, Bombay, and may be viewed on application to the Superintendent of Marine. She is barque rigged, and will be sold as she now stands, with Masts, Spars, Rigging, Anchors, Cables, Awnings, Water Tanks and Ballast (Iron and Stone) &c., but Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

The Tenderer will be required to deposit 10 per cent. of the amount offered; and should his Tender be accepted by Government, he must pay the balance within one month, failing which his deposit will be forfeited, and the sale cancelled. The vessel to be at the risk and charge of the purchaser from the date of acceptance of his Tender.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

G, Dockyard, Bombay, 17th December 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
(a) KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	7th Feb.
TRAVANCORE	1900	360	R. Scott	14th do.
(a) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	21st Feb.
VENETIA	3726	460	J. Orman	28th do.
(a) MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	6th March.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th do.
(a) NEPAUL	3516	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
(a) DECCAN	3429	550	W. H. Andrews	3rd April.
TENERIAN	2589	460	A. H. Johnson	10th do.
(a) KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	17th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese	24th do.
(a) PESHAWUR	3900	600		1st May.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	18th Feb. 1880
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	27th do.
KASHGAR	2631	450	E. J. Baker	17th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BANGALORE	2343	450	H. Wyatt	14th Feb.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th January 1880. Superintendent.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. ANGLIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

GUTTUK PRESERVE.

—This most delicious and sweet preserve, manufactured from the best juice of fruits obtainable on the surface of the earth, is prepared by E. C. D. and Company, who guarantee to the public of its delicious and sweet taste ever known in the annals of Preserves. It is recommended to those who are in the habit of daily using other sorts of preserves at their breakfast, for its purity, freshness, delicious taste, and digestive power.

Sole Agents—ESOOFALLY ADAMJEE. Jaharia Masjid, Bombay, and sold by all other provision merchants.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN who have ALREADY SUBSCRIBED to this Fund, and GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of SUBSCRIBING to it, will be good enough to SEND the AMOUNT of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK OF BOMBAY

T. S. WEIR.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS.
MAHOMED ALI ROGAY.
Honorary Secretaries.

ICED FISH.

ICED POMPLETS, SALMON FISH, Sear Fish, Prawns and Oysters can be had at the Ice Depôt, Crawford Market and Mody Bay [Forbes' Ice Factory] from 6 to 10 a.m., and from 2 till 4 p.m. daily.

The Fish are frozen in ice immediately after the fishermen bring them ashore and will be offered to the public at market rates.

Orders for quantities registered at the Depôt.

F. PARKER.

STIRLING & CO.,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BANKING & GENERAL AGENTS, AGENTS FOR Messrs. HORSLEY, PALMER, STIRLING & CO., OF GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, and for the Ginger Ale of Messrs. CANTRELL AND COCHRANE, OF DUBLIN AND BELFAST.

2, DEAN LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

AN English light DOG-CART by Windoer, suitable for an Arab Horse, property of a Gentleman. Price Rs. 500.

Ditto Ditto by Peter and Sons. Price Rs. 500.

Ditto Ditto Collet, of Bombay. Price Rs. 350.

A very light-neat Mail Phaeton by Jones of Southampton, with a set of English Brass-mounted double harness. Price Rs. 800, property of a Gentleman leaving the country. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

KATHIAWAR STATE RAILWAYS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF RUBBLE, DRESSED ARCH STONES, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Rubble, Dressed Arch Stones, &c., required for Bridges on the Kathiawar State Railways.

2. It is roughly estimated that about 15,00,000 cubic feet of Rubble and 1,30,00 cubic feet of Dressed Arch Stones will be required over the whole line.

3. More detailed information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, regarding probable quantities in each bridge, specification, &c.

4. Tenders may be submitted for Sections of line or for each bridge at the option of the tenderer.

5. Tenders will be received up to noon of the 15th February.

6. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. C. RENNIE,
Superintendent of Works, Kathiawar State Railways.

Dated Bhavnagar, 31st January 1880.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and after the 18th January, 1880, the timing of the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE on this Railway will be as follows :—

UP.	Mail. P. M.	Local Mixed. A. M.
Leave Multan Cantonment	5 50	7 30
„ Bahawalpur	9 46	12 55
	A. M.	P. M.
Arrive Rohree	10 36	1 20
	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Sukkur	12 19	7 15
„ Larkana	3 3	11 27
	A. M.	A. M.
„ Schwan	8 36	7 58
	P. M.	P. M.
Arrive Kotree	1 45	3 0

DOWN.	A. M.	A. M.
Leave Kotree	0 37	11 0
		P. M.
„ Schwan	5 55	6 35
		A. M.
„ Larkana	11 13	2 40
	P. M.	
Arrive Sukkur	1 52	6 32
		P. M.
Leave Rohree	3 35	6 55
	A. M.	
„ Bahawalpur	4 43	2 0
Arrive Multan Cantonment	8 21	6 55

G. F. MATHEW,
Officiating Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office, Sukkur, the 11th January 1880.

MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

CABUL SERVICE TENTS.
(of Regulation sizes and weights.)

7 feet square weighing 80 lb. Rs. 75
10 „ „ „ 150 „ 120

WATERPROOF SHEETS.

Size.	Price.
7 feet by 4½ feet	3 12 6 ea.
7 „ by 7 „	6 2 0 „
4 „ by 4 „ for horses	2 0 0 „

Blue Broad Cloth for servants, 56 inches wide, at 2 rupees per yard.

Superior Khakhie Dyed Drill at 6 annas and 7 annas per yard, 27 inches wide.

The Company's Tents are made of their superior Drills which will be found lighter and more durable than those made from other materials.

Officers going on service are requested to note that no delay will occur in complying with their orders and which should be accompanied with a remittance for the value.

Apply to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Bombay Agents :—Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

LESSEE.....Mr. R. STEWART.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF "BINNACLE." TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

THE STEWART TROUPE

will appear in their Grand Extravaganza,

H. M. S. BINNACLE,

being an Original Burlesque

ON

H. M. S. PINAFORE.

With Elegant and Appropriate Music,

and

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,

BY MR. M. FREYBERGER.

Doors open at 8.30; Performance to commence at 9. Carriages may be ordered at 11 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Balcony	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Soldiers, Sailors and Volunteers in Uniform Half Price to all Seats.

Dress Circle Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.'s, MUSICAL CONDUCTOR,

Mr. HARCOURT LEE, R.A.M.

H. P. LYONS, Agent.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steam Ship THESSALY, 1,925 Tons, H. P. 200, Captain F. Harrod, will be dispatched about 3rd March.

She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th February 1880.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES,
AND
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

FOR MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	Nominal.
ANGLIA	John Anderson	2253	400	on 14th Feb,
COLUMBIA	John Craig	1697	300	about 7th Apl.

PASSAGE MONEY .....Rs. 400.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA GENOA.

	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	Nominal.
BRITANNIA	Robert Hutchinson	500	about	12th March.
OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	424	„ 24th March.
MACEDONIA	R. Laird	2272	425	„ 14th April.

PASSAGE MONEY TO GENOA.....Rs. 400.
PASSAGE MONEY TO LIVERPOOL.... „ 500.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th February 1880.

BOMBAY MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK, MUSIC AND ADDRESSES AT THE MONEY SCHOOL.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SUPPLY OF WARM CLOTHING.

VERBAL OFFERS for 7,900 pairs of BLANKET PUTTIES will be received by the Superintendent Army Clothing, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, at 11 a.m. on the 6th instant.

J. THACKER, Colonel,
Superintendent Army Clothing.

Bombay, 4th February 1880.

VALENTINES
AT HALF PRICE.
A handsome Assortment.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

AUCTION NOTICE.
A GOOD BARGAIN FOR CAPITALISTS.

UNDER instructions from Messrs. EDULJEE DINSHAW and JAMSETJEE RUSTOMJEE, the undersigned will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the 21st February, 1880, at 3 p.m., on the spot.

A Piece of Land containing 11,352 square yards, situated in the servi quarter of the GRIEF of Kurrachee, opposite the District and Sudder Court, and between the Offices of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co., Messrs. Raill Brothers, and the Agra Bank, held on lease from the Government for a term of 99 years commencing from 25th September, 1856.

The plot is well situated for mercantile purposes.

For further particulars apply to

N. N. POOHAJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE AGENT will receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 11th February instant, TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 1,000 Tons of MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER.

Tenders should state the time within which delivery will be made, and should be accompanied by the specification of shipments, and quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered on the Company's premises, either at Byculla or Parel.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 3rd February 1880.

THE GOOLAMBABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, on or before the 10th instant, for DISPOSING of the following WASTES, &c., for the year 1880. The Tender should be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 100 :—

Cop Bottoms.	Dirty size ends from Weaving.
Clean Hard Waste.	Old Scroll and Rim Bands.
Broken Cops.	Old Varnished Handle.
Soft Waste from sizing.	Oily hard Waste.
Cleaned sized ends from sizing.	Old Buffalo Pickers.
Cleaned sized ends from Weaving.	Old Leather strapping and pieces.
Weavers' dirty hard Waste	Dropping No. 2.
Cotton Tares and Ropes.	

By Order of the Board of Directors,

FAKERBHAI T., Secretary.

Surat, Company's Office, 2nd February 1880.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 5 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.—There and Back Rs. 5, including Tiffin, Attendance, and Ice. Refreshments Extra. GREEN & JARVIS, Owners Steam Launch Empress, Apollo Under.

PONY WANTED, quiet in Harness, about 13 hands. Price moderate. Address Q., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET in the FORT, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE—Drawing Carpeted Dining and 2 Bed Rooms. Rent Rs. 80. R. KOLAJEE & Co., 36, Meadow Street.

TO DUBASHES & SHIP CAPTAINS.—For Sale, New Iron Water TANKS, at cheapest rates. Apply to N. RUSTOMJEE, at N. V. Currance & Co.'s, opposite C. House.

ROGERS & Co., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS, are prepared to undertake Analyses of all kinds. Fees on application.

FOR SALE, ELPHINSTONE LODGE MATHERAN, including Stables and Out-houses, and 3 acres land. Apply to the TRUSTEES, W. Nicol & Co.

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY FOR SALE at Rs. 24 per dozen. W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 24, Apollo Street.

SUPERFINE BREAD 1½ As. per lb., FOSTER and Co., PRACTICAL BAKERS, the Markets, and at 40, Fortuguese Street, Grant Road. Eat your Bread and compare.

JOHN JAMESON'S Finest Old IRISH WHISKY, bottled by Iwigg, Brett and Company, of Dublin, for sale at the office of the undersigned at Rs. 27 per dozen. MACNAGHTEN & CASSELS.

AT 5 o'clock on FRIDAY, 6th February, SOUNDY & Co. will SELL by AUCTION BOX 14 at Gaiety Theatre for MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at present the property of the Hon. Mr. ASHBURNER.

FOR SALE, a BAY ARAB HORSE, 14-1, a perfect Charger and Lady's Horse, goes in Harness. A strong useful animal to take on service. Price Rs. 300. A new Market Cart, complete with moveable hood and set of harness, Rs. 160; the Turn-out Rs. 450. Apply to Mrs. BEAUCHAMP, Ahmednagar.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act. The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Re. 5, Interleaved Re. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S MACHINE KNEADED BREAD, six pice the pound loaf. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 27.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 3.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 38.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE,
PREVIOUS TO
STOCK-TAKING,
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
SALE NOW ON.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

AND

TRAVELLERS

to all parts of the World supplied with every requisite of the best quality at greatly reduced prices.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits	Rs. 22, 25 0
Sleeping Do.	„ 5-12 to 15 0
Overcoats, Warm	„ 25 0
Ulsters, Warm	„ 47 0
Cardigan Jackets	„ 7 14
Pyjamas	each 2 8
Rugs, Long, Whitney	„ 22 0
Mantis, Scotch	„ 7 0
Shirts { Best Flannel	each 7 14
Oxford Cloth	„ 5 0
White or French	„ 4 0
Dressing Gowns	„ 8 8
Cambric Handkerchiefs	doz. 4 0
Lounge Caps	each 1 12
Felt Hats, all Shapes	„ 7 0
Tweed Hats	„ 4 0
Gauze Merino Bantams	„ 0 12
Hat Guards	each 0 6
Sun Umbrellas	„ 6 2
Air Pillows and Cushions	„ 6 2
Linen Collars, the Best	„ 5 12
Hat Cases	„ 8 12
Cotton Socks	doz. 7 14
Warm Merino Socks	doz. 13 2
Scotch Lambswool	„ 18 12
Warm Undervests	each 5 4
Warm Drawers	„ 5 4

	Rs. a.
Warm Mufflers	„ 1 0
Warm Gloves	„ 1 12
Warm Mitts	„ 1 8
Scarfs for Fin	„ 0 14
Linen Faced Collars	„ 0 10
„ Cuffs	„ 1 2
„ Fronts	„ 0 14
Overland Chairs	„ 8 6
Rug Straps	„ 2 4
Cloth Brushes	„ 1 3
Nail Brushes	„ 0 8
Tooth Brushes	„ 0 8
Silk Umbrellas	„ 10 0
Cabin Travelling Baths	„ 35 0
Braces	„ 1 6
Fitted Hide Dressing Bags	„ 57 0
Slippers	from 3 8
Leather Purses	„ 3 0
„ Wallets	„ 3 8
Bank Note Case	„ 2 10
Money Belts	„ 4 8
Sovereign Boxes	„ 2710

	Rs. a.
Courier Bags	„ 1 3
Carpet Bags	„ 7 14
Hide Hand Bags	„ 11 0
Bags for Soiled Linen	„ 4 12
Best Overland Trunks	„ 24 0
Railway Portmanteaus	„ 14 0
Bath Sponges	„ 3 0
Sponge Bags	„ 1 8
Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	„ 9 4
Marine Soap	„ 0 6
Soap Boxes	„ 1 8
Tooth Powder	„ 1 0
Eau de Cologne	„ 0 14
Air Tight Cases	„ 20 0
Solid Leather Rivited Trunks	„ 70 0
Canvas Shoes	„ 5 12

HOAR AND CO.,
THE TRAVELLERS' KIT HOUSE,
3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL & IMPORTANT NOTICE.
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY. 13.

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, 13, MEADOW STREET, 13.

WE very respectfully beg to inform our numerous friends and constituents both in Bombay and the Mofussil, that we have JUST RECEIVED a NEW and IMPORTANT ADDITION to our already EXTENSIVE STOCK, suitable for the present season.

This stock has been purchased to our order by our agents in England, and great care and taste has been displayed in the selections, and we confidently assert the goods will be found second to none, and our prices lower than that of any other House in India.

OUR NEW STOCK COMPRISE

Black and Blue West of England Superfine Broadcloth, Black, Blue and Grey Venetians.

Black, Blue, Light and Dark Grey Meltons.

Black, Blue, Brown, Light and Dark Grey Serges of most Superior Textures, and a very choice stock of Fancy Coating, White and Fancy Vesting, Bedford Cords, Whip Cords, English and Scotch Tweeds, White Serge Flannel, White and Colored Flannels, Jute, Oxford and Cambric Shirting, Hawke's Regulation Helmets, Ellwood's Helmets, Ellwood's Hunting Hats, covered with White and Brown Canvas; Dress Hats, Drab Shell Hats, Christy's Black Brown and Drab Fancy Felt Hats, Tweed Hats, Scotch Caps, Gentlemen's Shirts, Collars, Under Vests, Scarfs and Neckties in all Colours, Merino Woollen and Cotton Socks, Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Braces, Belts, Scotch Mauds, Railway Rugs, Rug Straps, Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Portmanteaus, Overland Trunks, Deck Chairs, Soiled Linen Bags, English Blankets, in Red, Blue and White, and a large stock of Fancy Goods, of which an early inspection is solicited by

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.

DECK SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN SIX HOURS' NOTICE, FROM RS. 20 PER SUIT, MATERIALS ALL WOOL.

VALENTINES.

A VERY CHOICE SELECTION FROM ALL THE BEST MAKERS.

Prices—Rs. 10, 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 12 as., 8 as., 6 as., 4 as.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LAUGHABLE COMIC VALENTINES

At from 4 as. each.

THE SEASON'S COMIC VALENTINE.
THE MUSICAL BABY,

A PRETTY LITTLE PET IN SILK AND MUSLIN,

RS. 2-8.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR .....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, FEB. 5,

The Charming Comedy in 3 Acts,

"A LESSON IN LOVE."

Captain Freeman	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Mr. Middlemark	„ H. R. Teesdale.
Babblebrook (nicknamed the Newspaper)	„ A. B. Tapping.
Mrs. Sutherland (a charming widow)	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Miss Anastasia Winterberry	„ Gertrude Doré.
Edith Leslie (her niece)	„ Minnie Hampden.

ON SATURDAY,
"UNCLE'S WILL"
AND
"NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS."
(In which Major Cooper will appear.)

IN PREPARATION,
"H. M. S. PINAFORE."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Boxes admit 4	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Stalls	„ 2
Pit	„ 1
Back Seats	„ 1

Soldiers, Sailors, and Volunteers in uniform at half-price to Back seats.

Tickets to be had at

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, 1880.

CONSOLS in London yesterday recovered from 98⅛ to 98⅜; French Rentes are quoted at 115¼, ex-Coupon; and Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at 78 for Fours and 85½ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce market Coffee is quoted at previous rates, but Cocoanut Oil is 10s. per ton lower.

Copper is quoted £1 per ton lower in Wallaroo and 10s. per ton lower in Braziers.

The Manchester Piece Goods market yesterday was strong, and Reuter's prices show an advance of 1d. per piece in Shirtings and ¼d. per piece in Madapollams, Jaconets, and Mulls and ¼d. per lb. in 40's Mule Twist. Private messages to some extent confirm this advance, although a portion of it had already taken place since Reuter's Friday's quotations.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, according to Reuter, closed strong, sales 15,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. Spot quotations were unchanged with the exception of an advance of 1-16d. in Mid. Orleans. Private telegrams were decidedly easier in tone then Reuter, the closing message in most quarters being quiet to dull, and in New York ready Mid. Uplands was unaltered at 13 cents and April shipment 5 points lower at 12·54 cents per lb. The Receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Tuesday's Receipts	20,000	29,000	30,000
Four days' do.	59,000	99,000	75,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	3,799,000	3,356,000	3,184,000

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 52 9-16d. per oz.

At the weekly board meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no alteration was made in rates of interest and discount.

EXCHANGES.—The market opened steady at yesterday's closing rates and no quotable change has taken place during the day. Very little actual business has been done, both buyers and sellers being as usual disposed to await the result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts in London. The general opinion seems to be that an average of something between 1s. 8½d. and 1s. 8 3-16d. will be obtained, in which case we ought not to see much alteration for the rest of the mail. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	3	months' sight. 1s. 8 11-32d.	"
Credits	3	" " 1s. 8¼d.	"
Documents	3	" " 1s. 8 9-16d.	"
France	2	" " 2·15¼	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium; 60 days' sight nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady and practically unaltered in value. Fours we quote at Rs. 93 to 1-16; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101 5-16 to ¼.

The SHARE market is quiet, and quotations, as a general rule, tend in buyers' favour. Bank of Bombays are unaltered at Rs. 677½. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 955. Berar Press shares are Rs. 5 lower. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower all round, the advance in Cotton not having been compensated by any improvement in local Goods and Yarns.

COTTON.—The tenor of the public messages induced a very firm feeling to begin with and some small operations were put through at an advance of Re. 1 per candy on yesterday's rates. Buyers, however, showed a distinct inclination to hold aloof, and during the afternoon, Cotton was offering at a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy without leading to business. The arrivals yesterday were 3,256 bales, making a total of 23,282 bales for six days.

SEEDS.—Linseed has been in active request at an advance of As. 1 to As. 2 per cwt., both ready and forward. Rapeseed is quite nominal in the absence of supplies, and Gingelly is quiet at previous rates.

FREIGHTS are very firm with an upward tendency. For Liverpool 36s. 3d. is now asked for ready shipment. Genoa and Marseilles is unchanged at 41s. 3d. to 42s. 6d., payable here.

PIECE GOODS are still firm and dealers are asking fully previous prices, but up-country buyers do not seem disposed to go on at the advance, and the clearances to-day cannot be put at more than 325 packages. The tendency, however, is in favour of higher prices, and should advices from Manchester continue firm we may look for an increased demand at higher rates.

COALS continue firm, but no fresh sales to arrive are reported, sellers being still out of the market.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. LUMLEY CASTLE, 1,076 tons, Captain H. Saunders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (31st Jan.) with a general cargo, and 670 pilgrims, of whom 5 died during the voyage.

THE S. S. CIRCASIA, 889 tons, Captain James Pinder, arrived in harbour yesterday from West Hartlepool (31st Dec.), with a cargo of 1,352 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE A. H. LLOYD CO.'S S. S. CALIPSO, 1,259 tons, Captain Y. M. Ballovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (30th Dec.), via Jeddah, with 467 pilgrims, and the following cargo :—From Constantinople—1 case sundries. From Port Said—88 casks sellarus, and 18 packages chestnuts. From Beyrout—3 packages papers and 5 packages matches. From Jeddah—12 packages nuts, 2 cases goods, 1 package glassware, and 40 packages specie. From Aden—40 empty casks.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. TRAVANCORE, 1,172 tons, Captain R. Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following cargo :—1,495 packages piece goods, 3 cases gold thread, 28 cases beads, 48 packages colour and paint, 24 packages papers, 44 bales twist, 3 packages glassware, 2 cases quinine, 19 cases saffron, 10 cases boots, 20 cases liquorice, 36 boxes silver, 1 box silver coins, 2 boxes specie, 62 casks beer, 11 cases tobacco, 2 bags coffee, 1 bundle ivory, 4 package honey, 2 cases medicines, and many other packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Travancore(s).....	Scott	Suez, Jan 23.
	Circassia (s).....	Pinder	W. Hartlepool, Dec 31
	Calypso (s).....	Ballovich	Trieste, Dec 30.
	Lumley Castle (s)...	Saunders	Jeddah, Jan 21.
	Waterloo	Auld	London, Oct 17.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Arrow (s).....	Baker.....	Coast and Cutch.
	Overdale	Holdich	Akyab.
	Umballa (s).....	Nailor	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Calypso, to Trieste.
Steamer Travancore, to Venice.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Burma, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Athena, to Marseilles and Genoa.
Barque Duncalion, to Allepey.
Barque Zephyr, to Malabar Coast.
Brig B M Samdany, to Calicut.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
30 Devonshire (s) .....McGachen ...Liverpool, Dec 18,
Sirdhana (s).....Kerr..... .....Bombay, Jan 19.
Grecian .....Corrance .....Liverpool, Oct 15.
President Thiers ...Brosse .....Melbourne, Nov 28.
31 Mongolia (s) .....Edmond.....Southampton, Dec 25.
Orion (s) .....Walley .....Liverpool, Dec 27.
Sherborne (s) .....Faye .....Aden, Jan 13.
Jeanie Landles.....Colvin .....London, Sept 15.

DEPARTURES.
Jan. 30—Steamer Tantallon. Ships Benmore and Bengal. Barque Malabar.
Jan. 31.—Ship Macleod.

PASSENGERS.
Per President Thiers.—Mr. Ferrier, Mr. Clydesdale.
Per Mongolia.—Capt. Murray, Mrs. Prestages, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Potter, Mr. W. Berringer, Mr. A. Mool, Mr P. A. Ames. Mr. J. W. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, Dr. Murdock, Baron Hy Westenios, Mr. Guslow Biss, Mr. Gibson.
Per Orion.—Mr. George Dick, Mr. H. A. Webb, Mr. W. W. Petrie, Miss Margaret Milne, Mrs. Kurwhs, Miss Minn Muller.

VESSELS SPOKEN.
By Devonshire.—Ship British Enterprise, 60 miles S. W. of Sandhead Light ship.
By Grecian.—Tiverton from Calcutta to London in Lat. 8-15 S. Long. 87-5 E; under jury force topmast and mid of main topmast broken. Reports a hurricane on 23rd Decr. 1879, and received damages.
By Orion.—A Barque (showed P. J. H. R.) in Lat. 20-0 N; Long 88-0 E.

MADRAS.

Feb. ARRIVAL.
1 Asia (s).....Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Cicero s—9 cases plate glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Monkhouse Hall s—325 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolhoosein Hopkoola and Co.
Speke Hall s—15 casks hardware, A Murcott and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Manilla s—125 drums turpentine and 75 drums linseed oil, Tyebsilly Chandabhoy and Co; 400 barrels alum, Hugh D Fisher and Co; 200 drums linseed oil and 1 case wall paper, Dossabhoy Sulleamjee; 35 drums linseed oil, Kikabhoy Furroolabhoy; 25 drums linseed oil, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy; 170 drums turpentine and 58 drums linseed oil, Nurrenlly Surrufally and Co; 20 barrels linseed oil and 15 drums varnish, E A Curpim; 40 cases provisions, Jamsajee and Co; 14 cases paper, A M Surrajlay.
Clan Alpine s—2 cases extract of meat, Essoofally Sumsoodin.
Bangalore s—5 cases quinine, Mesrjee Mooljee.
Khiva s—54 cases sherry, 20 cases cognac, 14 cases gin, 38 cases claret and 17 cases capsules, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 2 casks sherry, Wm Watson and Co; 20 casks beer, Manuckjee Jamsetjee; 5 cases quinine, Rogers and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Sumatra s—150 cases brandy, D P Bathia and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Branksome Hall s—38 bales wool, Bunnichund Fuckirchund; 50 bales wool, Lildhur Topun; 149 bales cotton, Hall Brothers; 320 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 114 bales cotton W. and A. Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, JC Bushby and Co; 457 owts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 40 bales wool, Feyarjee Khan Mahamed; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 80 bales wool, Bhaijee Nuthoo; 201 bales wool, Nursee Khutsee; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 25 bales wool, Govindjee Tullockchund; 99 bales wool, Jan Mahamed Rahimtoola; 92 bales wool, Polly and Co; 67 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 85 bales cotton and 236 bales wool, B B and Co.
Pokonas s—260 owts bones, Netha Rees.
John C Porter.—125 bales rags, Shamjee Narronjee and Co.
Weddy s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 6124 owts myrabolams Veljee Pascoo and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Khiva s—3 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co; 200 lbs cardamoms, Lalljee Soorjee; 49 cases vermilion, Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
Meneleh s—320 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,008 owts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,500 owts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 464 owts ginger, Treecomdass Lowjee; 130 owts horns, Volkart Brothers.
Spearman s—1683 owts hingda, Jewraz Merally; 3834 owts hingda, Datardina Mowjee; 200 owts bones, Natha Essa; 1153 owts hingda, Runnolly Allyreza.
Annie Anslie s—1174 owts indigo, Pelly and Co; 4614 owts olibanum, Joosub Abdoola; 462 owts coffee and 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 20 owts mo&p shells and 104 owts olibanum, Joomabhoy Lalljee.
FOR VENICE.
Calipso s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Nelson s—700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Anglia s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 50 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co; 200 tons old iron, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Calipso s—350 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Beaconsfield s—1,050 owts gingellyseed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 683¾ owts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 388¾ owts gingellyseed, Tyebjee and Co.
Anglia s—372 owts gingellyseed, Thomas H Moore and Co.
Salisbury s—331 owts gingellyseed, Lang Moir and Co; 3,999 owts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.
FOR NAPLES.
Anglia s—10 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
FOR SUEZ.
Khiva s—20 owts ginger, 5 owts chemicleed, 17 owts pepper, 6 owts asma seed, 13 owts sandalwood, 38 owts nosotur, 14¼ owts gambier, 10¾ owts long pepper, and 9 packages silk Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Chindwara s—125 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Kaisar-I-Hind s—10 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Kaisar-I-Hind s—20 cases sharkfins, and 8 cases fishmaws, Allana Munjee; 385 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 93 owts lyasbole, Tyebally Jafferbhoy; 21 cw sallom, Tyebjee Jafferbhoy; 15 bales twist, Abdoool Satar Humed; 65 bales twist, 19 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 5.

[Before the Honourable the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

717-77—Craigie L and O—L A Wallace and others vs F G Jefferson and others—Jefferson B and D

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
SHORT CAUSES.

565-79—Muljee and B—Tribhowandass Hurjiwandass vs Ambalall Nanchund and others—Crawford and B—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

478-79—Nanu and H—Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner vs Bomanjee Cursetjee Ashburner and others—R Skipsy and Shapurjee and T.
42-79—Tobin and R—Charles H Reynolds and another vs Dhunraj Gumbeermull and others—Khunderao M.
479-78—Tyebjee and S—Hurjeewandass Bhawanbhoy and another vs The Albert Mills Company—J C Cama, M and G, and H G and L.
404-79—Shapoorjee and T—Motilall Hurgowandass vs Hemchund Futtechund.
833-79—J C Cama—Trioondass Ragowjee vs Maharaj Shri Jewanlaljee—Jefferson B and D.
532-78—Tyebjee and S—Lalbai vs Jefferbhoy Goolamhoosen—Macfarlane and G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 3.
Kebsall, Lieut, 2-11th Regt, on duty, from Poona.
FEBRUARY 4.
Buchman, Major, 9th Lancers, on duty, from Natal.
Hughes, Surg, on duty, from Aden.
Mallock, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Grant, Major, Bombay Cavalry, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 4.
Malath, Captain, 66th Regt, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Colledge, Major, C I Horse, on duty, to Peshawar.
Mallock, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on duty, to Calcutta.
Hogg, Col, 12th Bombay N I, to rejoin, to Rajkote.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 4th February, 1880.

1 The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to A Company :—No 1097, Vol F Reade.

2 The Regiment will parade on Saturday at 5 p.m., in white clothing, at the Town Hall.

3 Those desirous of competing for the All Comers Contest, Calcutta Vol Rifle Association, can do so on Saturday the 7th inst at 7 a.m. at the Coorla range.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY 1880.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
New Moon ..... 10th, 4h. 86m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Feb. Th. 5	.....	6 35	5 54	5 19 m 7 38 a	0 27 a 1 37 m
Fri. 6	.....	6 35	5 54	6 49 m 9 0 a	1 48 a 2 57 m
Sat. 7	.....	6 34	5 55	8 23 m 9 54 a	2 57 m 2 49 a
Sun. 8	Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday.	6 34	5 55	9 36 m 10 40 a	3 56 m 3 46 a
Mon. 9	.....	6 33	5 56	10 37 m 11 21 a	4 45 m 4 37 a
Tues. 10	Shrove Tuesday.	6 33	5 56	11 25 m 11 57 a	5 27 m 5 21 a
Wed. 11	Ash Wednesday.	6 32	5 57	6 0 m 0 8 a	6 0 m 6 3 a

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows :—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by MR. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated. Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eye to ache.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangements to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM, it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accomodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co. have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

1879.—G.—No. 2,849.

IN THE CHANCERY OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

MANCHESTER DISTRICT.

BETWEEN G. P. GUNNIS & Co.....Plaintiffs
AND
BUCHLY & Co.....Defendants.

IN consideration of the above-named Plaintiffs, G. P. Gunnis & Co., having at our request, and on our offering to give them the following undertaking, agreed to stay proceedings in the above action arising out of certain goods supplied by us to Mr. Anundjee Valjee, Bombay, we, the above-named Defendants, Buchly & Co., do hereby undertake and agree that we will not, at any time hereafter, stamp, or place or cause to be stamped or placed, upon any goods shipped to the Eastern or any other market on our own account, or in execution of orders received from abroad, the trade mark or combination of marks and numbers of the Plaintiffs used by them on their range of White Shirtings known as the "Banse" or Victoria Range, or that portion of such mark consisting of two circles, and which trade mark or combination of marks and numbers has been registered in the Registry of Trade Marks under number 19,459, or any colourable imitation of such trade mark. And we further undertake and agree to pay the costs of the Plaintiff's Solicitors in the above action and preliminary thereto without taxation, it being also understood that the Plaintiffs are at liberty to make what use they please of this undertaking.

As witness our hands this 30th day of December, 1879.
Signed by the said Rudolf Buchly, in the presence of AUGUST KEHNJUNG : } RUD. BUCHLY, trading as BUCHLY & Co.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE fifth series of Lectures will be delivered in Bombay in the first, or cold weather, term of 1880-81.
SUBJECT :—"SANSCRIT, AND PRAKRIT LANGUAGES DERIVED FROM IT."
The series will consist of not fewer than six Lectures.
Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the first day of May next.
By order,
PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 27th January 1880.

NOTICE.

ON and after FRIDAY, 30th January, all LETTERS, TELEGRAMS, and PARCELS for the MILITARY SECRETARY to H. E. the GOVERNOR should be addressed to GOVERNOR'S CAMP, SIND, without the addition of any post town.

E. S. RIVETT-CARNAC, Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Military Secretary's Office, Government House, Malabar Point, 28th January 1880.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.
SINCLAIR—FALCONER—December 31st, at Buckiesmill, Glenbervie, by the Rev. W. Gordon, David Sinclair, Esq., late of the Oriental Bank, Bombay, to Eliza, daughter of Robert Falconer, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.
BENSON—at Ootacamund, the wife of Ralph Sillery Benson, Madras Civil Service, of a son.
GOVER—January 29th, at Tellicherry, the wife of Alfred G. Gover, Esq., of a son.
GRIBBON—January 22nd, at Glenoak, Dalhousie, the wife of Surgeon-Major G. C. Gribbon, Army Medical Department, of a son.
PRICE—January 27th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain R. Locke Price, Mysore Rev. Survey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
CLEMENTS—WARTHY.—November 24th, at Rawul Pindi, Sergeant J. W. Clements, to Eliza, the second daughter of Charles Hobbs Myrtars Warthy, Hampshire.
MOWAT—FALKINER.—January 27th, at Calcutta, Martin Mowat, M. A., Bengal Educational Department, to Charlotte Mary Falkiner, daughter of the late John Falkiner.

DEATH.
BARRY.—January 22nd, at Julpigoree, the wife and infant daughter of Surgeon D. F. Barry, L. M.D.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1880.

IT was, we believe, a Cambridge wrangler, who, happening to come into a London theatre at the moment that George IV. entered the royal box, and seeing the audience rise, graciously bowed to the homage which he imagined was being paid to himself, but the story is an old one, and Cambridge men have of late years been generally distinguished for manliness and good sense. In all Universities probably young prigs are to be seen making themselves ridiculous; but judging from what we see around us we are driven to the conclusion that of all incarnations of conceit of modern times the most insufferable is to be found in a certain class of what are called Oxford first-class men. Glib and pert after the manner of his kind, and versed in a considerable amount of the learned sleight and slang of one or more of the University schools, this Oxford youth of three-and-twenty struts into the world with the immovable conviction that there is but one sure and safe road to mental culture, and that he has been over it from end to end, and knows every inch of the ground. He imagines his education to be absolutely finished, and his success in the world to depend, not upon the intrinsic value of his future performances, but upon the whimsical fact that when he was a boy, his University patted him on the back and pronounced his knowledge of Greek and Roman history and Philosophy to be first-rate for a boy;—not upon what he may prove to *be* in actual competition with men bred in many different nurseries of culture, but upon the persistency with which he can sing on all occasions that he is an Oxford first-class man. And how does the world receive this young man? Well, it puts on its spectacles and looks at him a second time; and if the nonsense is not quickly buffeted out of him, takes him by the shoulders, and pushing him down one of the bye-ways of life, tells him to sing his song to a more appreciative audience. If we follow him down that lane, we shall see him, as soon as he has regained his equanimity, still pacing along as a very superior person, an object of awe and mystery to the rustic wayfarer, and perhaps also even to himself, and in a state of chronic disgust with the world because he finds so little acceptance for his narrow notion that culture can only be satisfactorily obtained by passing sundry examinations in Latin and Greek at a certain time of life and in a certain town called Oxford. This coldness may shake his faith a little, especially if he can be isolated from others affected with his complaint, but, as a rule, he continues to the end of the chapter a confirmed intellectual Malvolio—"an affectioned ass that cons state without book and utters it by great swarths: the best persuaded of himself, so crammed as he thinks with excellencies that it is his ground of faith that all that look on him love him."

The Oxford prig, unfortunately, occasionally finds his way to India; and if, as is usually the case, he enters that intensely self-conscious body of officials who constitute the Educational Department, he generally makes himself a nuisance—not in any formidable sense, it is true, but by continually droning and buzzing about one's ears like a gandy blue-bottle. There are two infallible notes by which you may know him. One is his constant tendency to stray from the subject matter in question to consider whether the writer or speaker was a "first-class," and the other is a perfectly comical horror of being called a schoolmaster. A contemporary, we observe, has lately yielded up his columns to a contributor in whose lucubrations on education both these notes are unusually pronounced. He makes short work of the opinions of Sir Richard Temple on Indian education by the very simple syllogism :—"Sir Richard Temple is not an Oxford man and therefore knows nothing about the matter." It needs little discernment to detect in this the conceit characteristic of that type of Oxford first-class man which we have just been describing. In the same article the writer with great naiveté says :—"Native graduates do not get on well with their superiors. There can be little doubt that some Europeans are prejudiced against graduates of this country; but, on the other hand, there is no doubt that there are faults in the conduct of the graduates themselves. There is without doubt a certain bumptiousness in their behaviour which is offensive;" and the Oxford moralist then proceeds to inform us that the Bombay graduate is "provincial in the very worst sense which Mr. Matthew Arnold could apply to the word," because in an Indian college there are no "gentlemen by birth and education," if, indeed, there are any "to be found in Indian society at all." Without commenting on the elegance of the language in which these sentiments are expressed, it appears to be sufficient to remark that if they are true, there is very little cause for surprise. Grapes are not gathered of thorns, nor figs of thistles. Perhaps bumptiousness is catching. How is it to be expected that modest and sensible native youths are to be produced by instructors who are themselves conspicuously ridiculous by reason of their own bumptiousness?

In a more recent article this confident young writer reviews the operations of the Bombay Educational Department during the last year, and reveals the second "mark of the beast"—the comical agony lest he should be associated in any way with schoolmasters. As if the Educational Department were not a department of schoolmasters! After informing us that the high schools are the only institutions which have made any satisfactory progress in the year under review, he goes on to propose a radical reform in their constitution—namely, that the headmaster should in every case be a European, and that the present native headmasters should be transferred on the same pay to some place or other which he leaves it to "the careful consideration of Government" to discover. There may possibly be something to be said in favour of this measure, but it suggests that logic is not now what it used to be at Oxford to find a violent reform advocated in the one branch that has just been declared to be satisfactory. But he is very careful to add that no high schoolmaster must be brought to the colleges. His words are :—"We certainly object to the principle of regarding professorships in colleges as pensions for schoolmasters whom Government wishes to reward. A man may have attained University distinctions sufficient to qualify him for the position of a schoolmaster, though he may be quite unfit for the higher work of the colleges. . . . . We should be inclined to advocate the establishment of a hard-and-fast rule that, except in the case of specialists, such as the professors of Sanskrit, no one should be appointed a professor who was not a first-class man of one of the English Universities. There are of course now and then second-class men who are as good as first-class men; but the rule which we advocate would, if established, shut the door in the face of possible abuse. The professional department would then be one whose members were drawn exclusively from that body of men from whom Oxford and Cambridge draw their professors and tutors." Considering that at this moment the Educational Department contains several gentlemen headmasters of high schools of long service who have on various occasions discharged or are now temporarily discharging with unquestionable ability and success the duties of college tutor and who naturally look forward to confirmation in or promotion to these better paid appointments as the reward of their service, this cool recommended on the part of some conceited youngster to slam the door of promotion in the faces of his seniors is one of the most impudent things we ever read. Not a single fact is stated in support of the recommendation. It is not even attempted to show that such promotions have ever turned out badly or that "first classes" have been remarkably successful. The fact is that the very opposite is the case. The imbecilities of which the Educational Department has furnished of late years such a plentiful crop have without exception been the work of these same first classes. It was a first-class, we believe, who gave all the schools in his district a holiday on the happy occasion of his getting married. It was a first-class who, a few months ago, drest in a little brief authority in the Deccan College, misbehaved himself in such a way as to set the whole Presidency in a roar of laughter and brought down on his own head, and on the head of his unfortunate chief who was foolish enough to shield him, such a wigging as is not often administered. A Department of such first-classes untempered by men of a widely different sort is a pleasant future to contemplate truly! We suppose, to speak plainly, that this last named squabble is at the bottom of the article from which we have quoted, and that the writer and his clique are extremely irate at the Governor's recent nomination of the Head Master of the Surat High School to a professorship in the Deccan College, the said nominee not having happened when a young man to have passed his final University examinations in the first class. We have no intention of reviving the recent controversy about Mr. Forrest's qualifications for his post, but we may say that this latest manifestation of a desire to injure that gentleman in the roundabout way adopted in the article is more likely to injure the writer than effect its purpose. To return to the recommendation made, we gravely question whether the Governor in Council will see either the wisdom or the expediency of laying down a rigid rule regarding the youthful performances of college tutors which has never been thought of in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Before doing so His Excellency would probably study the previous conditions of the professoriate, when he would learn that, though for sometime past a considerable number of first-class men have been appointed tutors in the Bombay colleges, it does not appear that the colleges have thereby become more efficient than they were before, or that the *esprit de corps*, either of the students or of the professors has improved. On the contrary, he would see from the published history of the Department, that the colleges have been apparently deteriorating in both these respects. It would be difficult at least for him otherwise to interpret those periodic outbursts of undergraduate and tutorial wrath which now occur both inside the college walls and in the newspapers—the squabbling and scrambling for precedence among some of the professors themselves—the comical clamour of some of their number to be paid their salaries in pounds sterling, because, as the immortal Shylock truly remarked before them, it was in the bond—the aldermanic vulgarity that has of late manifested itself in the Educational Department in making a class-distinction between the duties and position of a college tutor and of a headmaster of a high school. The opinion that "a man may have attained University distinctions, sufficient to qualify him for the position of a schoolmaster though he may be quite unfit for the higher work of the colleges"—exactly mirrors the undergraduate pertness and conceit which are rapidly bringing the whole Educational Department into discredit. Sir Richard Temple may have "had no experience of English Universities," and by "the circumstances of his life he may have been cut off from any intimate knowledge of English criticism of the great home Universities," but he and his Council are not quite such idiots as not to see that professors, even though men of "high University honours," are quite unfit for "the higher work of the colleges" when they are animated by such a spirit as this.

We cannot, however, but think that the change which has come over the spirit of the Educational Department arises to some extent from the tone given to it by its head, Mr. Chatfield. Even priggish young men become more or less amenable to the discipline of a wise and firm leader. But the Director of the Department is himself an Oxford first-class—though fortunately not so young a one as he formerly was—and it is to be feared that in contemplating his young friends and remembering what he himself was, he is led by a false kindness to refrain from the measures of repression which pronounced self conceit demands. He has even sometimes laid himself open to the suspicion that he has hardly yet quite abandoned the principle that a man, who graduated when young with first-class University honours, is *ipso facto* for the rest of his natural life indisputably superior to any other person of culture whatsoever, and can make as many blunders as he pleases without prejudice to his claim. An administration carried on in so narrow a spirit is not calculated to work smoothly or successfully. The administration of Mr. Chatfield's predecessors was marked by a more genial and comprehensive spirit. Probably there never was a Director who insisted more strongly upon the necessity of enlisting high honour men for the educational service than Sir A. Grant; but he did so in no narrow and sectarian spirit, nor did he propose to make those invidious class-distinctions among the officers of his Department that have recently been introduced. We have not the same fancy for hard and fast rules which the writer in our contemporary displays with such a light heart, but we think we could venture to make one which might safely be put in force without any exceptions. It is that when it is found necessary to import a young Oxford first-class for educational work in Bombay it should be covenanted and agreed that until he reaches the age, say of thirty years, he should keep his opinion about Governors, education, hard and fast rules and the like to himself, so as not to be constantly tempting less gifted mortals to address him as Chisholm Anstey addressed a young barrister—an Oxford first-class not unlikely—who had just sat down in the highest state of self complacency at a speech he had made. "You'd do very well indeed," said the great advocate, "if you would not make such a d——d fool of yourself."

A MEETING has been held at Droitwich to consider the question of contesting East Worcestershire in the Liberal interest. Mr. W. H. Gladstone, son of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and Mr. G. W. Hastings, of Malvern, who contested West Worcestershire in 1874, were named as candidates. It will be interesting to find a son of Mr. Gladstone pitted against Sir Richard Temple in a contest for a seat in Parliament, for undoubtedly the great Liberal leader himself will in that case lend the powerful aid of his oratory to his son's cause, and the collision between the typical Indian administrator and the ex-Premier will be something to see. This attempt to oust the Conservatives from either of the seats for East Worcestershire can scarcely be regarded as within the range of "practical politics." At the general election of 1874 the Conservatives polled 8,635 votes and the Liberals 6,139, showing that the victors had a majority of 2,496. Nothing has happened since, that is at all likely to have converted this substantial majority into a minority, and as Sir Richard Temple's candidature has been cordially accepted by the Conservatives his return may be regarded as certain.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 16.

THE coming Parliamentary session is at length beginning to occupy a fair share of public attention, but beyond a general impression that the session will be short and stormy, no one is able to form any very definite idea of the course events are likely to take. Even whether the Queen will open the session in person is a matter on which reports vary, but if a semi-official paragraph of Court news which appeared the other day is correct, her Majesty does not intend to leave Osborne until the session is about a fortnight old. The movers and seconders of the address are to be in the Lords Lord Onslow and Lord Rosse, and in the Commons Colonel Home Drummond Moray, the member for Perthshire, and Mr. Corry, one of the members for Belfast. It will be seen that the seconder of the address in each House is an Irishman, and there is very little doubt that whatever else there may be in the Royal Speech, Ireland will figure pretty prominently in it. As to the probable programme of the Ministry, we are still almost as much in the dark as ever. One of the principal projects of legislation will, it is understood, be the Criminal Code Bill, but a more unfortunate time for the discussion of such a measure could hardly have been chosen. Party passions have seldom raged higher than at present, and a measure which, theoretically at least, opens up the whole criminal law to discussion, will scarcely be allowed to pass without a good deal of wrangling and perhaps "obstruction." There has been a rumour that the Government are preparing, in connection with the disposal of the six vacant seats, a comprehensive measure dealing with the whole question of redistribution, and the report has caused considerable dismay in the Liberal ranks, as no preparation had been made for meeting that form of attack, and of the Premier's ingenuity in dealing with such questions they have already had proof in the celebrated "Conservative surrender" of 1867. The story has, however, received no confirmation, and has probably had its origin in the circumstance that a list of places, which have put in claims for the seats taken from the disfranchised boroughs, has been drawn up for the Cabinet to make a selection from. It is thought probable that some at least of the vacant seats will be given to large Liberal boroughs—Bristol and Sheffield are mentioned—as the minority vote will thus be brought into operation for the benefit of the Conservative party. The Liberals cannot well oppose such a proposal, for if they did the boroughs in question might

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 4, 5 P. M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8⅞d., received 90 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 45 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52 9-16d. per ounce, weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 78¼; Four-and-a-half ditto, 85½.

EXTENSION OF GENERAL ROSS'S COMMAND.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

The command of General Ross has been extended so as to include the post of Basawal. This indicates a forward move of the Reserve Division before long.

Major Beddy, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, 6th Circle, Meean Meer, has applied for leave to resign his staff appointment in order to rejoin his regiment, the 29th Native Infantry, on service in the Kurram.

SEVERE WEATHER IN KABUL.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

Kabul, Feb. 2.—Snow fell yesterday for ten hours and the hills and kotals about are deeply covered. This will postpone any tribal gathering in force for some time, although in Logar Mahomed Hassan Khan's band is reported to be growing stronger daily.

Treasure, guns and ammunition reached here yesterday.

Captain Durand, Political Officer to General Roberts, left for Calcutta yesterday.

Kabul, Feb. 3.—Shahbaz Khan, our Governor in Turkistan, has won over two sons of Meer Butcha to Kohistan, who have come into Baba Kuchkara.

Some of our spies have been stopped on the kotal between Argandeh and Maidan by armed men.

Some Kizilbashis on the way to Kabul have been plundered and illtreated by Jadranihs. These ruffians took upon Mahomed Jan's call to arms as a rare opportunity for looting all stray travellers in Logar.

Hassan Khan has not been so successful as he anticipated. The tribesmen refuse to pay revenue to him. They say Mahomed Jan is not their master. This does not point to any enthusiasm on behalf of Musapan, the so-called new Amir.

Severe frost has set in with high wind, and we now have the severest weather yet experienced.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

KABUL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

Kabul, Feb. 3.—A convoy of ammunition and treasure arrived on the 1st inst.

Commissariat stores come in regularly by local carriage.

Snow fell on Sunday and to-day.

The weather is now bright and clear, and 17 degrees of frost fell on the previous night.

Favourable reports have been received of the capability of the Lughman valley to furnish supplies and forage.

Several headmen have come in to General Bright.

Asmatulla Khan, Bahram Khan, and other leading men are still holding aloof.

The situation of and around Kabul remains unchanged.

The defences of Sherpur and Bala Hissar are progressing rapidly. Those on Siah Sung have been commenced.

Mr. Hassard arrived at Kabul yesterday.

THE NAGA EXPEDITION.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam reached Silchar on the morning of the 3rd, and telegraphs that there have been no more raids or rumours of raids. Excitement is quieting down and coolies, except at Balladhun, are returning generally to work. The regular outposts in this direction are Hangrung, below which the Nagas must have passed undetected, and Sunkhor further north on the border. Special guards are now posted beginning from east. Two police at Balladhun and Diksis, four military at Lidiachena and Burtol, covering Thailu, Patioherra and Kumbergram. A party is also posted at the Cherra gardens of Mr. Steel, north of the station, to restore confidence there, though no danger is anticipated. All is quiet on the south of the river. Kuki scouts have been despatched to trace the raiders. No information has been yet received, and no doubts are entertained of their being Angamis. Savi has been directed to double guards at Sunkhor and Hangrung and beat up the whole country between. He was last heard of at Lukhema on the 27th; his chane of intercepting the raiders is uncertain. The Patch Police officer of Sylhet, with 40 frontier police, has been sent to strengthen the Cachar force.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON H. M.S THUNDERER.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The result of the experiments ordered by the Government to be made at Woolwich with the 38-ton gun belonging to H. M. S. Thunderer, with the object of finding out the immediate cause of the bursting of the twin weapon, has proved that the accident was caused by double loading.

PROMOTION OF MAJOR ST. JOHN.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The *Gazette* announces the promotion of Major St. John to the rank of Lieut.-Col. R. E. in recognition of his special services in Afghanistan.

MR. PARNELL IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

A special sitting of the House of Representatives has been called for the purpose of hearing Mr. Parnell speak upon the Irish land question.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia left for Bombay the day before yesterday.

MALTA, Feb 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, outward bound for, Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Bombay Mails of the 10th ultimo, via Brindisi, were delivered in London yesterday.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.	
Fair Dhollera	5¾
The Manchester market has been strong.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-7½
8½ lbs. do	7-7½
40's Mule Twist	1-0½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4½ do. do.	85¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	98½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115½*
Bar Silver	52 9-16d.

* Ex-coupon.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Feb. 4, 7-30 A.M.

Mail Steamers Lombardy from Bombay arrived.

H. M. S. Albatross from Plymouth arrived this morning.

GALLE, Feb. 4, 12-6 P.M.

Mail Steamer Tanjore from Bombay arrived.

The railway extension from Umballa to Kalka has been decided upon, and the survey of the line will commence shortly.

The United Service Committee formed at home with the consent of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief for the purpose of raising subscriptions towards the erection of a memorial to the late Prince Imperial having requested that the subject might be brought to the notice of the army serving in the Bombay Presidency, a Committee, with His Excellency Lieutenant General H. J. Warre, Commander-in-Chief, as President, was formed for this purpose, and in answer to the appeal thus made, the sum of Rs. 4,324-15-6 has now been subscribed as shown in the list which we publish elsewhere.

Sir Richard Temple arrived at Kurrachee on Sunday and left again on Monday for Jacobabad and Sibi on a thorough survey of the line from Sibi to Hurnai, which has been found nine miles shorter than was anticipated. Four companies of the Bombay Sappers and Miners are now working in the Nari Pass and Chapper.

Says "Ruffler" in *Vanity Fair*—It is rumoured among the well-informed that Sir Garnet Wolseley is to be immediately appointed Commander-in-Chief in India.

Writing of the doings of our troops at Kabul, the correspondent of a contemporary says:—This "Haussmanising" system of opening up narrow streets may be very essential for all military requirements, but it has set the seal of utter destruction here for many a long year to come. Talk of vandalism, I would back Tommy Atkins to do more reckless destruction of property in a few hours than any old Goth of ancient days. Did I not see only yesterday a noble colonnade of twenty-four carved pillars hauled down to the ground amid the cheers of a "fatigue" party headed by what we used to call a jolly Ensign, who gloried in the smash? This formed part of the famous *musjid* in which all great Afghan potentates had worshipped for many a long year.

The article on the "Bursting of the Monsoon" which we last week reproduced from the *Times*, is said to be from the pen of Dr. Birdwood, C.S.I.

The Persian correspondent of the Lahore paper, writing from Kabul on the 21st January, states that a messenger from the Logar valley reports that Mahomed Jan has sent orders to Malick Fakeer Mahomed to strictly guard the Tangi and Gujan roads and to watch that neither supplies nor revenue shall reach the British camp. If Fakeer Mahomed's force of 600 men is not sufficient to effect this purpose, Mahomed Jan will reinforce him with 1,000 men armed with rifles. To these instructions the Maliceks, Fakeer Mahomed, Jamaluddeen and Bahadur Khan have replied that they are quite strong enough, that they have deputed Faiz Mahomed Khan to Kabul to treat with the British on the terms that no revenue is to be demanded. If this request should be refused, they will assemble at Logar to oppose the British. They also inform Mahomed Jan of their plans. The rumour current in Kabul of an engagement between the British army at Kandahar and Ayub Khan is still generally believed, and it is added that in this action General Saidan Khan, brother of the Governor of Balkh, Gholam Hyder Khan, was killed, and that his body has been removed to his own house. Meer Butcha has gone to Kohistan with a large amount of treasure in order to raise the population against the British.

The B. A. results of the Calcutta University examination of 1880 were published in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*. Very few have been passed, only 112 names in all, of which 7, 36, and 69 are found in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes, respectively. Of these names, 2, 4, and 13, in the respective classes, belong to the Upper Provinces, or 19 in all. Of these graduates, the Muir College, Allahabad, passes 5, having 1 in the first class; Agra College passes 3, having also 1 in the first class; Canning College, Lucknow, passes 8, mostly in the third class; Lahore College has 2, and Benares College has 1.

Colonel E. C. Langmore retires from the service under the provisions of January 1879.

Most Anglo-Indians, the *Indian Daily News* thinks, will regret that Dr. Bellew has been compelled to return to India, and all will wonder why Mr. Lepel Griffin has been sent to Kabul. "It may safely be said that if the public and the service had been asked to name the very last man likely to be selected for such work as that at Kabul, the reply would have been unanimous as far as Mr. Griffin is concerned. The selection of such an instrument—an open advocate of masterly inactivity, and an officer distinguished rather for his dilettanteism, rather than for his nerve or qualities for command—seems to be accepted on all hands as a confession that the Viceroy has not yet discovered a policy."

Daood Shah, the late Afghan Commander-in-Chief, paid a visit to the Calcutta Mint the other day, and inspected the working of the machinery used in producing the rupee.

The opening of the Indus Valley Railway has had a most injurious effect upon the working of the Indus Steam Flotilla, which shows a loss of Rs. 95,320, instead of a considerable net profit.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* refers thus mysteriously to "rumours of an unpleasant sort" from Cashmere:—"We are not at liberty to state what they are. But perhaps it might be worth the while of those whom it more intimately concerns, to inquire whether communications of a peculiar nature passed between the Cashmere and Kabul durbars, through the medium of Yahya Khan—Yakub's father-in-law—during the recent troubles."

Information is being industriously circulated from Cashmere, to the effect that the Maharaja has offered to put "twenty thousand ponies" at the disposal of a Government over-perplexed in matters of transport. Before the munificence of such a gift, the corresponding demonstrations of loyalty on the part of the Punjab chiefs sinks into insignificance. Twenty thousand ponies, in good condition, would be almost as welcome as twenty thousand men to General Roberts. The Lahore paper, which supplies the above information, has little doubt, however, that the twenty thousand ponies are imaginary.

It is reported in Calcutta, according to the *Englishman*, that Mr. C. A. Elliot, when he returns from his duties with the Famine Commission in England, will be appointed Census Commissioner under the Government of India to supervise the census operations next year, and not Mr. W. C. Plowden as was anticipated.

During Major-General Bright's absence with the expedition into Lughman the command at Jallalabad will be exercised by Brigadier Hugh Gough.

Captain Collen, Military Department, will succeed Colonel Hogg as assistant to Sir Michael Kennedy, when the Colonel takes up his appointment as Quarter-Master-General of the Bombay Army.

The summary of the reports on the weather and crops in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ended the 28th January says:—"Rabi prospects fair and health good. Rain has fallen in Kumaon and slight rain in Bareli and Lucknow. Rain wanted in Meerut, Allahabad, Partabgarh, and Sitapur."

The *Pioneer* waxes satirical over the Civil Justice Report for British Burma for the year 1878, which has only just been issued. "We imagined, at first, that 1878 must be a misprint for 1879, but closer inspection shows that the title-page is quite correct. The report of the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, is dated April, 1879. The Chief Commissioner took precisely five months to review it. At this rate, composition in the Burma Secretariat must be a deliberate affair, as it proceeded at the rate of two short paragraphs a month. Five months more elapsed before the report penetrated to the wilds of Upper India. The remarks regarding the decrease of litigation in the Arakan Hill Tracts seem very strange. The civil suits have decreased from 119 in 1876 to 49 in 1878. 'The decrease is due to the fact that such cases are now as often as possible relegated to chiefs of clans for arbitration.' 'With litigation of so very simple a character, the advantage of having recourse to arbitration is not very apparent' (a decided difference of opinion on this point between the people and their Governors being plain); 'and one probable result would be the increase of cost to suitors, and pressure on the part of the chief to induce the people to employ services for which they would receive remuneration; as, in Rangoon, the Burmese are said to be prevented from resorting to the courts by the principal men, who constitute themselves arbitrators, and exact large fees for deciding disputes. It is well known that arbitration in Burma is a most unsatisfactory kind of procedure; and with the growing popularity of the courts in the province generally, as evidenced by the increase in the number of suits of small value, any retrograde measure in the direction of encouragement of arbitration is to be deprecated. The Government considers it to be its duty to give every possible encouragement to litigation, and to discourage the settlement of disputes out of court. Is not this a fine illustration of what is going on elsewhere than in the Arakan Hill Tracts?"

Messrs. Vernon and Son, of High Wycombe, agents to Lord Beaconsfield, have informed his lordship's tenantry that, in consideration of the exceptional agricultural difficulties of the times, they are prepared to grant an indulgence as to time of payment of rent, and an abatement amounting to 20 per cent. on the half-year's rents. This is the third successive half year in which special indulgence has been shown by Lord Beaconsfield to the tenantry on his Bucks estates.

Says *Truth*—The ex-Empress Eugenie has definitely determined to make her contemplated pilgrimage to South Africa, and I hear that she will be accompanied, at her own request, by Mrs. Campbell, whose husband was killed whilst serving under Sir Evelyn Wood in Zululand.

It is now pretty well understood, *Truth* says maliciously, that if Lord Beaconsfield can rule events, the general election will take place next November, and that the dissolution of Parliament will be preceded by the withdrawal of the Premier from the leadership of his party. Lord Beaconsfield is bored. He can aspire to nothing more, and he will rest satisfied with the high social position of an ex-Premier. He is not a man who forgets injuries, and I can imagine with what pleasure he will read the returns of the next general election, and watch the utter collapse of the party under the direction of Lord Salisbury. For the latter I have no pity. He has eaten far too much dirt in order to secure the succession, or, as Mr. Bourke would put it, in order to condescend to rule the country.

Says *Truth*—The memoirs of Prince Metternich are published very *a propos* of Lord Derby's observations respecting the advantages that we reaped from the battle of Waterloo. These memoirs and the documents that accompany them are the best justification of Napoleon that has yet seen the light. Napoleon always insisted that there was a permanent conspiracy in Europe against France, and that he was forced into his wars and his annexations by the persistent bad faith of his neighbours. The existence of this conspiracy is admitted by Metternich, and justified on the ground that the old monarchies were anxious to establish the "social fabric" on a secure basis; that is to say, to revert, if possible, to the *status quo* before the French Revolution. As regards Austria, Metternich boasts that she was always at the head of the conspiracy, and that every treaty which she concluded with Napoleon was made with the deliberate intention to violate it. Even the Austrian marriage was a mere blind to lull him into a false security. In his "History of the Consulate and the Empire," Thiers devotes many pages to show how cleverly Napoleon trapped the allies in granting to him a prolongation of the French armistice in 1813. Metternich, on the other hand, gloats over the skill with which he trapped Napoleon into granting this prolongation. It has always been a moot question whether Napoleon was wise in refusing to make peace at Dresden. Almost all his Generals and his Ministers urged him to do so, and Thiers holds that they were in the right. Metternich's admissions, however, prove that Napoleon thoroughly understood his position, and was aware that the peace proposals were but a lure, which, had he accepted, would have only led to demands with which it would have been impossible to comply. His mistake seems to have been that he consented to an armistice at the request of Austria, for at that time Austria was practically an ally of Prussia and Russia, and was only seeking to gain time to bring her armies into line. Had he followed up the victory of Bautzen he would, in all probability, have crushed the coalition. But one cannot help smiling at the "social fabric" that Metternich built up. It consisted in a holy alliance of kings and Emperors against their own subjects. All who ventured to differ from them were either executed or put in dungeons. This thirty years' war against intellect, liberty, and progress came to an end in 1848, when its high priest, Metternich, fled from Vienna and took refuge in London.

The Earl of Beaconsfield has been honoured with a visit from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

The Earl of Onslow, in the House of Lords, will move the address to the Crown on the opening of Parliament which takes place to-day; the Earl of Rosse will second it. Lieut.-Col. H. E. Home-Drummond Moray, M.P. for Perth, will move the address in the Commons, Mr. J. P. Corry, M.P. for Belfast, being the seconder.

Of the eight Prime Ministers whom England has had in the Victorian epoch, the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone has the largest number of entries under his name in the catalogues of the British Museum Library. These entries amount in his case to no fewer than 242. They refer to speeches, a pamphlet, by that great statesman; to biographical sketches of him; and to pamphlets, books, &c., written some for, some against, his views, political or religious. Next in number of entries to Mr. Gladstone comes Sir Robert Peel, under whose name we find 192, referring, similarly as in Mr. Gladstone's case, to Sir Robert's own productions and to the productions of friends and foes who wrote about his opinions. Then we have Earl Russell and the Earl of Beaconsfield; the first provided with 181, the second with 113 of such entries. Viscount Palmerston is not just ninety, while the Earl of Derby has but a forty-nine, and the Earl of Aberdeen only twenty-four. Viscount Melbourne, in point of time the first of these eight Victorian Premiers, has only ten entries under his name.

In an article on the steps taken by Sir Henry Layard with regard to the imprisonment of Ahmed Tewfik, the *Russky Mir* observes that in Russia as well as in Turkey proselytism is regarded as a great crime; and that by Article 184 of the Russian Criminal Code any one attempting to induce a Christian to adopt Mahommedanism is punished with ten years' hard labour. "In Turkey," it adds, "the punishment for an offence of this kind is death; and so long as the law is not abolished the State is right in executing it. What should we say to a Turkish Ambassador if, on hearing that some Tartar of Kazan had been condemned to hard labour for persuading a Russian to accept the Mahommedan religion, he were suddenly to demand the liberation of the culprit and threaten to ask for his passports? Our Government would certainly not tolerate such an interference with our internal affairs."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Opening Day Fancy Bazaar, The Oval, 5 p.m.
Missionary Conference, Money School, 8 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "A Lesson in Love," 9 p.m.
Grant Road Theatre, The Stewart Troupe, 9 p.m.

Tulsi Lake.—The height of water in the Tulsi Lake up to 6 p.m. on Sunday, the 1st instant, was 31 feet and 92 tenths.

Prince's Dock.—The dock gates were opened and the bridge swung at 2.30 p. m. on Tuesday, when two *padaos* entered the dock with transhipment cargo.

A Vagrant.—Charles Sullivan, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Work-house.

Assault.—Bagoo Dowlah and Shaik Ismail Abdool Kadur were yesterday each fined Rs. 20 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb for assaulting Woolaree Ghota.

Execution at Kurrachee.—A Mahomedan, named Seedeck, was hanged at Kurrachee on the 26th January. He had murdered his wife. Two other men were sentenced at the recent Kurrachee Sessions to be hanged for murder.

An Old Offender.—Abdoola Nusser Ally was yesterday fined Rs. 200 or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb for selling an intoxicating drug without a license.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Upper Colaba on view of the body of Munjoolee, woman, aged 20 years, who committed suicide by drowning herself in a well. A verdict to the above effect was recorded.

Assault on a Board Ship.—Mr. Joseph Dudley, the second officer of the British ship Shakespeare, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, and further to pay the costs of the case, for assaulting Pearse Whelian, the steward of that vessel.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Balla Luckoo, a *dhoby*, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on three separate charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of three *sarrees*, valued Rs. 13, belonging to three different parties. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Murder and Suicide.—A sepoy of the rural police at Sehwan committed suicide on the 13th instant by shooting himself. The name of the unfortunate man was Odhasing. The reason for his committing the rash deed was his suspecting the fidelity of his mistress. He murdered her and immediately after put an end to his own existence.—*Beacon.*

THE GAIETY THEATRE,

The following announcement was made by Mr. Teesdale at the Gaiety last evening:—

Ladies and gentlemen,—I regret to state that Miss Gertrude Dore wrote this morning to say that she was prevented by sickness from playing her part this evening, and has since furnished a medical certificate signed by Dr. Cook to that effect.

As Miss Dore's part is a lengthy one it was not possible to provide a substitute at such short notice, and under the circumstances I am constrained to ask you to allow her part to be read by Miss Antoinette.

I am further requested to state that the management will forthwith take measures calculated to lessen the probability of your being similarly disappointed on future occasions.

THE FANCY BAZAAR.

To-day the grand Fancy Bazaar on the Oval in front of the Secretariat is to be opened at 4-30 p. m. by the Hon. Lionel Ashburner in the absence of H. E. the Governor. The opening ceremony will consist of a short report of the Cathedral High School Building Fund, after which a photograph of the new buildings will be presented to the Lady Patronesses, Mrs. Warre and Mrs. Gore-Jones. The Bazaar, which is under the patronage of Sir Richard Temple, General Warre, and Admiral Gore-Jones, promises to be one of the most attractive ever held in Bombay. Novelties of all kinds have been invented by the energetic members of the Committee. In the spacious pavilion elegant stalls have been erected. In the stalls will be found, according to the advertisement, products from all parts of the world. Ostrich feathers from the Cape, china ornaments from Florence, Indian pottery, English, French, Italian, German, Indian, and American embroidery, rare plants and magnificent pictures. In fact, the cream of the markets of the world will be displayed. One stall will be devoted to refreshments; ices of many seductive kinds, and good things generally will have their places on the groaning tables of this stall. The great Afghan Prestidigitateur in one tent will surprise, the Poona ventriloquist in another will divest, the delphic oracle in another enlighten, and the Gallery of Art instruct those who have a few annas to spare. Nothing need be said in recommendation of the object for which this bazaar is being held—namely, the encouragement of higher education. It is confidently expected, therefore, that friends of all kinds of education will be present and contribute as much as they fairly can.

The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles:—

March	Der Nebenmann ... Streck
Overture	Crown Diamonds ... Auber
Cavatina	Geovanni d'Arco ... Verdi
Waltz	Claribel ... C. Coote
Quadrille	Cologne ... C. Coote
Galop	Friedan Jubel ... Kuhnar

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 2.

This ancient city of Gardabad or Dustipore, as it has been styled by one of its former rulers, is the very desolation of dulness now-a-days, so that it is not often that 'your own' can indulge in a letter for the information of your readers. If, then, I do not succeed in making this a long and interesting epistle, pray put it down to want of materials rather than a want of zeal on my part.

An interesting instance of true British energy and pluck, may be mentioned the indefatigable industry and endurance with which Mr. Eastwick, the accomplished scholar and writer, is pursuing in this part of India the inquiries necessary for a new work on Indian topics. He is bowed down by infirmities, but his mind is active and curiosity unsatiable and he makes endless notes as he goes along. He is collecting materials to publish a work in five volumes on Indian antiquities.

This cold weather Ahmedabad has been visited by a great many people, among whom are Sir Samuel and Lady Baker. After a months' miles residence in Cyprus, they are now doing India, and if Sir Samuel writes a book on India as he has done on Cyprus, it will prove to be worth reading. Sir Samuel is one of those free lances, who acknowledge no chief or party, so that his views on men and things in India are safe to be uninspired and independent, and therefore all the more refreshing and welcome in these days of imperialism and soft soap. These distinguished travellers are at present on a shooting excursion a few *gows* away from here and will shortly return to Bombay, where they mean to remain for about a fortnight and their proceed to the North-West *vis* Allahabad. In a conversation I had with them, they expressed themselves highly gratified the reception every where accorded them. They were especially delighted with their visit to Baroda, where they were introduced to the Rani Jumnabai and the princess Tarabai, and spoke of their intelligence and gracefulness in very high terms. Both Sir Samuel and Lady Baker are very anxious to acquaint themselves with the inner life of the values of India, and great is their regret that they cannot speak any of the languages of this country.

Another item of news from this place is the commotion recently caused by the station master here refusing permission to several native gentlemen of wealth and position to appear on the railway platform. A well-known professor in our Art's College here, another in the Medical School, the First Class Sub Judge were those among others who have been very rudely treated by the station master, whose conduct forms a solitary exception to the usual civility which is everywhere met with on the B. B. and C. I. Line. The right of the public to appear on a railway platform is a somewhat mooted question, but when a gentleman asks for a ticket and gives reason for it the station master, I think, should be allowed no discretion to refuse it.

The professors and others connected with the College and Medical School here have undertaken to deliver lectures by turns every Saturday in the Memorial Institute. The Introductory address was delivered last Saturday by one of the professors. It is to be hoped that they will confine themselves to scientific and literary subjects, and not allow disaffected persons to rant and rave against good order as was the case two years ago. The character of those who have now entered into the work is a sufficient safeguard against any such evils now.

UNITED SERVICES MEMORIAL TO THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

Abstract of subscriptions raised in the Bombay Presidency in aid of the above memorial:—

Staff and Departments.	Rs.	a.	p.
Headquarters Staff Bombay Army	118	0	0
Staff and Band of H. E. the Governor	63	8	0
Ordnance Department (Headquarters)	16	0	0
Small Arms Ammunition and Gunpowder Factories	11	0	0
Commissariat Department (Headquarters).	12	0	0
Army Medical Department	215	0	0
Indian Medical Department	73	0	0
Survey Department	24	0	0
Staff and Departments, Poona	57	0	0
" " Kirkee	46	8	0
" " Ahmedabad	73	8	0
" " Deesa	40	0	0
" " Rajkote	20	0	0
" " Mhow	92	0	0
" " Nusseerabad	18	0	0
" " Asirgarh	19	8	0
" " Belgaum	107	0	0
" " Bombay	99	0	0
" " Kurrachee	22	0	0
" " Jacobabad	22	0	0
" " Dozan	37	0	0
" " Aden	84	0	0
Transport Train	6	0	0
	Rs. 1,336	0	0

British Troops.	Rs.	a.	p.
3rd (King's Own) Hussars ... b	25	0	0
D-B R. H. A. ...	15	0	0
E-B " ...	7	8	0
I-1 Royal Artillery ...	12	0	0
M-1 " " ...	24	12	0
N-1 " " ... c	42	10	0
A-2 " " ...	12	0	0
B-2 " " ...	31	4	0
C-2 " " ...	30	0	0
D-2 " " ...	24	8	0
E-2 " " ...	26	14	0
G-2 " " ...	37	10	0
5-8 " " ...	7	0	0
13-8 " " ...	29	8	0
17-8 " " ...	20	4	0
19-8 " " ...	20	0	0
Royal Engineers ... d	60	0	0
2-7th Royal Fusiliers ...	83	6	0
1-14th (P. W. O.) Foot ... e	176	7	0
2-15th Foot ...	112	0	0
2-17th " ...	12	0	0
29th " ...	95	0	0
66th " ... f	18	8	0
78th " ...	131	12	0
83rd " ... g	117	4	0
Staff and Details Poonahar ...	36	0	0
" " Mount Aboo ...	12	0	0
" " Colaba ...	24	8	0
	Rs. 1,257	12	0

Native Troops.	Rs.	a.	p.
1st Regiment Light Cavalry ...	12	0	0
2nd " " (Q. O.) ...	180	0	0
3rd " " ...	23	0	0
Poona Horse ...	54	8	6
1st Regiment Sind Horse ...	10	0	0
2nd " " ...	12	0	0
3rd " " ...	33	0	0
Aden Troop ...	40	0	0
No. 2 Mountain Battery ...	12	0	0
Sappers and Miners ...	29	4	0
1st Regiment N. I. (Grs.) ...	30	0	0
2nd " " (P. W. O.) ...	84	0	0
3rd " " ...	23	0	0
4th " " (Rifles) ...	10	0	0
5th " " ...	6	0	0
6th " " ...	13	0	0
7th " " ...	42	0	0
9th " " ...	73	0	0
10th " " ...	45	0	0
11th " " ...	44	0	0
13th " " ...	30	0	0
14th " " ...	35	8	0
16th " " ...	164	12	0
17th " " ...	12	0	0
18th " " ...	54	4	6
19th " " ...	96	0	0
20th " " ...	64	15	0
21st " " ...	47	14	6
22nd " " ...	87	8	3
23rd " " ...	34	0	0
24th " " ...	115	2	0
25th " " ...	177	4	3
26th " " ...	30	2	0
27th " " ...	20	0	0
28th " " ...	12	0	0
29th " " ...	10	0	0
30th " " ...	84	0	0
Grand Total ...	4,324	15	6

a Remitted Direct to the Director-General Army Medical Department, England.
b Remitted to England through Agent, Oriental Bank, Bombay.
c Remitted to Messrs. Cox and Co., London, through Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay.
d Remitted to Messrs. Cox and Co., London, through Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay.
e Of this amount Rs. 176-3-0 remitted to Messrs. Cox and Co., London.
f Remitted to the Honorary Secretary, Horse Guards.
g Remitted to Messrs. Cox and Co., London.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley, the presiding Commissioner:—

Re Nursey Kessowjee and others.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen on behalf of the Official Assignee, moved in the matter of the petition of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. of Bombay and of the partners of the China firm for a rule *nisi*, requiring the parties concerned to show cause why the titles of the petitions and vesting orders in these matters should not be amended so far as the enumeration of the partners in the China firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. is concerned, by excluding from the list of partners the names of all the partners in the Bombay firm other than Nursey Kessowjee. The necessity for the application arose in this manner. There were two firms of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., one at Bombay and the other in Hongkong. In the petition all the partners in the Bombay firm were described as carrying on business in Hongkong That was not so. None of the Bombay partners except Nursey Kessowjee had any share in the Hongkong firm; but it appeared that Nursey Kessowjee had made entries in the Bombay books. Now, the Hongkong firm having become insolvents, some monies of the firm were lying in the hands of a banker there, which the Official Assignee wanted to get hold of, and for this purpose the proposed alteration was necessary in the proceedings of a suit for the institution of which Mr. Turner had sent instructions to Hongkong. Unfortunately, the deeds of the partnerships, which were left in Kessowjee Naik's office, were missing.

The Commissioner said he did not suppose the deeds were sold as waste paper. It appears the Hongkong partners are in Bombay, and a rule *nisi* was granted returnable in a fortnight.

The Bombay partners were granted an extension of their interim order for two months.

Re Govindram Luckmidas.

Mr. Jardine, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. There were grave charges alleged by the opposition, but his Lordship dismissed the petition on the ground that the schedule was not accurate.

The Commissioner.—He admitted that the whole of the schedule was made by guess-work.

Mr. Jardine said it was prepared, under a too common although a reprehensible practice, by a schedule-writer at the instructions of insolvent's mehta. The learned counsel asked for leave to file a more accurate schedule. Insolvent was not aware of the inaccuracies when he appeared in the witness-box.

Mr. Starling, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application on grounds of fraudulent representations in the schedule.

The Commissioner remarked that the application, if granted, would be to hold out a premium to fraudulent insolvents. This was not like the case of a man who was alleged to file a schedule without the materials for making one; for the insolvent had his books with him to amend the schedule on seeing the grounds of opposition. The application was refused with costs.

Re Luckmidas Rowjee.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, and that the hearing be adjourned for two months. The application was not opposed and was granted.

Re Purshotum Gabba.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an adjournment of the hearing of the rule *nisi* for the withdrawal of the petition, which was fixed to come on this day. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

Re Muljee Thackersey.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, who was a commission agent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and for an interim order. The application was granted.

Interim Orders.

On the application of Mr. Manker, an interim order was granted to Sorabjee Jamsetjee Mehta; also to Bhasker Govind with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices; also to Jamietram Hooputram; also to Hormusjee Dadabhoy, with leave to amend the schedule.

Final Discharge.

On the application of Mr. Manker, a final discharge under section 60 of the Act was granted to Ramchunder Soonderjee.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follows:—Thomas N. Palmers, a clerk, Rs. 871. Venubai, widow, a boarding house keeper, Rs. 671. Sakina, a courtesan, Rs. 1,115. Babajee Dossajee, a sewer of gunny bags, Rs. 657. Daiser Sarang, a grain-dealer, Rs. 1,212. Pranjee Dhunjeebhoy Kolsitait, a servant, Rs. 961. Mitha Raja, an oil dealer, Rs. 2,374. Kessow Madhowrao, an English writer, Rs. 7,190.

INSOLVENCY OF FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

The further hearing of the case, which was to come on after the regular business of the court yesterday, was again adjourned until to-day.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott and a special Jury.)

Culpable Homicide.

Mambruck Abdools, 30, and Mambruck Parham, 26, Mahomedan Seedees, were placed in the dock, I with having, on 13th November last, at Bombay, committed murder by causing the death of one Kummeroo, a Seedee man-o-war's man; and No. 2 with having abetted the commission of the offence.

The following gentlemen comprised the Jury:—J. Y. Lang (Foreman), N. M. Wadia, J. Adams, J. E. Bodger, C. Mathews, Dinanath R. Khote, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, J. Westlake, and D. Maofadyan.

Mr. Latham, Advocate General, and Mr. Farran, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Kirkpatrick defended the prisoners.

The Advocate General said that about midnight of the 13th November last, or on the morning of the 14th, there appeared to have been some festivities going on at the Seedee Durga, old Nagpada, where a large number of Seedees had resorted and a row there ensued in which prisoner No. 1 was engaged. He had some sort of a quarrel with four other Seedees, and no doubt appeared to have been roughly handled and was cut about the face with a knife. A woman, named Aishebai, who witnessed the same, would be called to give evidence, and as the quarrel had taken place about midnight or very early in the morning, some of the witnesses would, no doubt, be under the influence of the 14th November; but this was immaterial. The accused No. 1, it seemed, had received extreme provocation; and after being struck with a knife by an assailant, a Seedee nick-named

ed. The constabulary were engaged in escorting a process-server, named O'Donnell, who was attacked a few days ago when in the discharge of his duties, when they were set upon by the tenants, several members of the police receiving cuts on the head and face and had their tunics torn. O'Donnell also had his clothes torn and his processes taken from him.

PECULIAR FREAK ON THE PART OF THE SONS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(Vanity Fair.)

PRINCE EDWARD and Prince George of Wales have been refusing the monotony of their cruise in the Bacchante by a strange freak. It seems that on their appearing one day a short time since on the quarter-deck of the vessel, the captain noticed something peculiar about their appearance, and on closer inspection discovered that both the Princes had been tattooed on the side of the nose. The tattoo-marks, though plainly to be seen, were small, not being above the eighth of an inch in diameter, and are intended to represent an anchor. Somewhat alarmed and not a little vexed by this discovery, the captain questioned the young Princes as to how the tattooing had been done and who had done it. They, like spirited and honourable boys, absolutely declined to say more than that it had been done with their own consent, and it then transpired that the youngsters of the vessel had all been similarly tattooed for a memorial of their cruise in the vessel, and in order, as they said, that one Bacchante might know another whenever and wherever he might hereafter see him. The notion is an amusing one; yet it is rather absurd to think that we shall have a King of England with an anchor tattooed on his nose.

There is no truth in the statement which has been made that the Princess of Wales has been in great distress of mind with regard to this little incident. On the contrary, the Princess treats it as a boyish freak, and on hearing of it for the first time only expressed her surprise that her sons had not themselves written to her anything about it. Lord Napier of Magdala, who had himself seen the tattoo marks, was able to inform the Princess that they were not in any degree a disfigurement. The Prince takes the matter much less calmly.

(The World.)

THERE is, I believe, no reason to doubt the truth of the statement current in society last week, to the effect that the two sons of the Prince of Wales, now serving on board the Bacchante, have been induced by some foolish companion to allow themselves each to be tattooed on the nose with an anchor-emblem. The Princes and Princess are said to be in despair about the affair; and all the medical science of London has been consulted as to the possibility of obliterating the marks. "Boys will be boys," however; and perhaps, after all, an anchor is not an inappropriate symbol for the future ruler of a maritime Power; and as the defects and ailments of Royalty have not unfrequently been aped by their admiring subjects, a day may dawn when, in order to show that they are "in the swim," it will be fashionable for all the young bloods in the kingdom to be marked with an anchor.

(Truth.)

THERE is no doubt of the truth of the terrible news that the middies on board H.M.S. Bacchante have tattooed a broad arrow upon the nose of our embryo King and on that of his Royal brother. The information was communicated at Sandringham by Lord Napier of Magdala, and a telegram was at once despatched, the reply to which confirmed the sad intelligence. Alexander the Great had one shoulder higher than the other, and his courtiers used to affect this imperfection in order to imitate their monarch. The courtiers of the future Edward VII. will probably appear at levees tattooed profusely with anchors, broad arrows, Imperial crowns, and other such insignia.

THE TAY BRIDGE DISASTER.

THE search for bodies is being carried on with undiminished activity, the total recoveries, when the mail left, amounted to twenty-nine. A steamer has now been employed to search the river in a more systematic way than could be done by the boats which have been hitherto engaged in the work. Arrangements are also being rapidly pushed forward by the contractors for raising the submerged girders, and diving is being carried on to ascertain precisely the position of the girders, so that if it should be found impossible to raise them within a reasonable time a drawing based on the reports of the divers may be prepared for the information of the court of inquiry, which it is now announced will resume its sittings in London, but the date is not yet fixed. At a meeting of the relief committee the other day it was reported that the fund amounted to £3,870. The Dundee Harbour Trustees have passed a resolution asking the North British Railway Company to proceed with the reconstruction of the bridge with a double line at a lower level. Provost Brownlow gave an outline of the plan upon which it is proposed to reconstruct the bridge, the chief feature in it being that all the piers shall be buttressed by wrought-iron stays fixed to wrought-iron piles on both sides of the bridge. On Wednesday the Dundee Free Church Presbytery had a discussion on the question whether a reference to "the sin of Sabbath-breaking" should be added to a resolution of sympathy with the sufferers by the accident; but ultimately the resolution of sympathy was adopted without the proposed addition. The resolution also expressed a hope that the members of the Free Church would contribute liberally to the relief fund.

The promoters of the Forth Bridge scheme, it is stated, intend applying to the Board of Trade for power to lower the height of the proposed bridge from 150 ft. to 125 ft. or 140 ft., in view of the Tay bridge disaster. This will necessitate, if granted, the lowering of the topgallant masts of large vessels passing underneath the bridge. A tender for second-class steel for the girders of the bridge has been secured by Herr Krupp's firm.

THE CLAIMANT.

THE *Times* contains a useful statement of the points which will be brought into issue when the "Claimant's" case comes into court again on writ of error, for which the fiat of the Attorney-General has now been issued. Orton was convicted on two counts of an indictment for perjury, and on each charge he was sentenced to the extreme penalty allowed by the law—namely, seven years' penal servitude—thus making the whole duration of his punishment fourteen years. But it is now contended on his behalf that the several terms of penal servitude to which he was sentenced ought to have run concurrently, and should not be made to follow one another. A further point which is raised in his favour but which is purely technical in its character, is that the sentence passed on him was informal. The statute under which he was convicted provides that a person found guilty of perjury may be sentenced to seven years' penal servitude in addition to any term of imprisonment to which he might have been liable at common law. But this enactment is on the face of it merely permissive, although in practice it has been the precaution to sentence the Claimant's coadjutor, Luie, to a week's imprisonment before his term of seven years' penal servitude was to commence—a refinement which Mr. Justice Mellor seems to have regarded as unnecessary with respect of the Claimant himself. Orton's case is that the several assignments of perjury against him relate substantially to the single offence that he falsely represented himself on oath to be Sir Roger Tichborne; that if he could have been sentenced to separate terms of penal servitude on two counts of the indictment against him charging him with the same perjury at different times and places, he might have been similarly charged on any greater number of counts, and, if convicted and sentenced on each of them, he might have been sentenced (supposing the sentences were cumulative) to any number of years' penal servitude; and that, the law having provided seven years' penal servitude as the maximum penalty for perjury, it could never have been contemplated that the term should have been extended at the discretion of the pleader who drawn the indictment, and the judge who passes sentence to an indefinite number of years, far exceeding probably the remainder of the convict's life. On the other hand, it is contended that the crime of perjury is one admitting of many degrees of heinousness, and that the maximum penalty is frequently inflicted for offences which are trivial as compared with those of the Claimant; while, although it is true that it would be within the range of technical possibility to wrest the law to oppressive ends by means of a multiplicity of assignments of perjury and cumulative sentences for them, this is not an instance in which anything of the kind has been done. Orton was indicted for perjury on only two separate occasions, in the Court of Chancery and in the Queen's Bench Division, and on each of these occasions he perjured himself over and over again; that he might have been separately indicted, tried, and convicted for his perjury on each of these occasions instead of being indicted for them in two counts of the same indictment, and so tried and convicted on one such, and that had he been acquitted on one indictment he could not have pleaded his acquittal in bar to the other. But the principle is the same whether he was convicted of these distinct offences on different indictments or on different counts of the same indictment, and therefore the sentence for two terms of seven years' penal servitude would be legal, and could only be carried out by making the second successive, while to make them concurrent would have been to make the second nominal and so absurd. Against this it is maintained that the joinder of the two charges of perjury in the same indictment shows that they related to the same offence, which is the offence of perjury, to which the law assigns the maximum penalty of seven years' penal servitude, that if Parliament had intended a sentence for more than seven years' penal servitude to be passed in the same prosecution, it would have given the power to inflict such a sentence directly, and not in the way of successive sentences on different counts, that if the maximum punishment for the offence of perjury be insufficient, it ought to be increased by statute, and not by judicial contrivances; that successive sentences are illegal, for the second and all subsequent sentences are prospective and to commence at future periods, and that there is no power in law to sentence a prisoner to seven years' penal servitude to commence seven years hence; and that such sentences are also illegal, on general principles of law, applied to a statute which only gives the power to sentence to penal servitude for seven years. All these objections were taken on the part of the Claimant immediately after his conviction and sentence, and were overruled on appeal by the Court of Queen's Bench. But by this decision and another to which the *Times* refers, in which the legality of cumulative sentences has been upheld, the Court of Error will not necessarily be bound, and will be merely guided by the arguments to be addduced before it, in which of courses the question of the Claimant's guilt or innocence will not be opened, as in some quarters it seems to be supposed or represented.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—The total number of deaths registered in the town during the week ended the 24th January was 211, giving a ratio of 25·6, as compared with the ratio of 29·2 in the previous week. There were last week 3 deaths from smallpox, 71 from fevers, 32 from dysentery, and 16 from cholera. The deaths are thus classified: 1 non-Asiatic, 5 mixed races, 143 Hindoos, 60 Mahomedans, and 2 other classes.

THE FUTURE OF AFGHANISTAN.

WE give for what it is worth the following extract from the *Whitehall Review*:—

We have the highest authority for stating that the *exact* terms of the scheme for the future administration of Afghanistan, which at present finds favour in the eyes of the authorities, are these:

1. The surrender of the city of Candahar, with the right to establish an outpost on the banks of the Helmund.

2. The construction of a fortified cantonment at Kushi, in the Lower Valley, beyond the Shutargurdan.

3. Cabul, Jellalabad, and the Kohistan to be formed into a province governed by a chieftain nominated by the Afghans, subject to our approval, and in alliance with us. Cabul to be kept as an open city, and the dignity of chief to be hereditary, if the Afghans wish it, and so long as the treaty is faithfully observed.

4. The Ghilzai country from Ghuznee to Khelat-i-Ghilzai to form a separate province on same conditions.

5. The Durani country beyond the Helmund, a separate province on same conditions.

6. Afghan Turkestan, a separate province on same conditions.

7. Herat, a separate district, but to be administered by a Governor nominated by us, and removable at our pleasure.

The future of Herat remained an open question when this scheme was drawn up, for it was felt that the decision of that question had nothing to do with our relations with the Afghan people.

MEMORIAL TO SIR LOUIS CAVAGNARI.

AT a meeting in the Grammar School of Christ's Hospital, London, "to consider the best mode of making a suitable memorial in connection with the school of the late Sir P. L. Cavagnari," the honorary secretary, reported that at a preliminary meeting, held on December 10th, a resolution was passed, limiting the subscriptions to the memorial to five guineas, in order to embrace as many contributors as possible, and a Committee was formed with power to add to the number of its members to carry out the object in view. A circular was ordered to be issued, and this had been done by the hon. secretary. Several subscriptions were announced as having been received by the hon. secretary. Letters were sent by a number of gentlemen who expressed their interest in the object, regretted their inability to attend, and sent subscriptions. The Chairman said that there was a general desire among all the old Blues with whom he had communicated that some memorial should be raised in the Cloisters of the Hospital to Sir Louis Cavagnari, whose noble and gallant defence of the British Embassy at Cabul had rendered his name for ever historic. He had no doubt that such an object would meet with the general support of all old Blues, and that there would be a handsome subscription towards the proposed memorial. So far as had been ascertained, over sixty guineas had already been given. It now rested with the meeting as to what shape the memorial should assume. Several suggestions on this point has been made. One was that there should be a bust of their lamented schoolfellow in the Cloisters, and that any surplus remaining might be devoted to a prize or prizes for athletic sports. He would suggest that as Sir Louis Cavagnari was a good linguist, a portion of which knowledge he had gained at Christ's Hospital, it would be well to devote any surplus subscriptions to the establishment in the school of a collection of Oriental literature.—In a discussion which followed the suggestions of the Chairman were approved to some extent.—It was resolved to appoint a sub-committee to take further steps to make the proposed memorial better known, and to differ the further consideration as to what form the memorial should assume to an adjourned meeting.

SIR WILLIAM HAROURT ON THE GOVERNMENT.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, M.P., speaking at the annual dinner of the Liberal Associations of Oxford, made a vigorous onslaught on the policy of the Beaconsfield Administration. He asserted that within the last twelve months we had had a dozen new policies and half a dozen new miscarriages. Our theatrical managers, in despair at the sight of empty boxes and the unappreciative pit, announced about once a month as positively for the last time a fresh settlement of Europe by the famous wizard of Berlin, with new and mysterious attractions from Vienna: but when the peep-show was entered it was found to be like the exhibition of the mermaid—the same old stuffed fish over again. The members of the Government were bored, annoyed, and irritated by the perverse pertinacity of the Opposition, and demanded that their adversaries should be satisfied with silence, but it was necessary for them to talk of the foolish past, because it was the origin of the evil present and the menacing future. The Liberals had resolved to bring the Government to book, and therefore they would adhere to the maxim of Abraham Lincoln and "go on pegging away." It was not convenient to the members of the Government to contrast their inflated projects with their hollow results, and that was why they observed a judicious silence. Addressing a learned family on foreign affairs, the hon. and learned gentleman proceeded to discuss the Eastern Question, and remarked that although the "bag and baggage" policy was the one which the Tories were never weary of denouncing, Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury had at Berlin put their seal to that policy as applied to one half of the territory of Turkey in Europe. They then attempted to reconstitute a mangled corpse, but the whole fabric of the Government plan had collapsed, and the whole bombast of the triumphant return from Berlin might be thrown into the waste-paper basket. The reason for this was that they had proposed to save Turkey and to reform Turkey, whereas they could neither reform nor save her. The Tories had made the Turk their favourite, and had petted her immensely like a domestic hyena, and he asked if there was anything in a Christmas extravaganza more grotesquely absurd than the position of her Majesty's Government at this moment at Constantinople. The phantasmagoria expounded at Berlin of a regenerated Turkey rising from its ashes under the beneficent protection of the tutelage of England had disappeared in unsavoury smoke, and the opinion was that there was no policy worth discussing which did not assume for its basis and make provision for the inevitable dissolution of the Turkish Empire. Referring to Afghanistan Sir William Harcourt said:—"What am I to say to you of Afghanistan? I told you what I spoke last year. I have nothing new to say. But, as the Under-Secretary of State for India has specially challenged my predictions on that occasion, I may be excused for comparing them with the event. I said: 'We are carrying on a war, the most harassing and the most unprofitable a nation can undertake—a war against hill tribes—hill tribes which we were confidently assured were friendly to us, against whom we have no cause of anger, but whose homes we have invaded and whose territory we annexed, and when they resist (perhaps no unnatural thing) we find it necessary to cut their throats and exterminate their villages. What is the object or what is to be the end of the war no one pretends to see. If the Government have a policy they have carefully concealed it. It is true we are told that we must have both sides of the mountains. If you want to understand what that means you had better get one of the Foreign Secretary's big maps. You will not get both sides of the mountains unless you go to Herat on the west and to Balkh on the north of the Hindoo Koosh. It means the annexation of a country more extensive than France and more rugged than Switzerland. Every military and civil authority of experience regards such a proceeding as simple lunacy; but, insane as it is, I believe it will be attempted. I know Sir Stafford Northcote altogether disclaims it, but Sir Stafford Northcote is not conducting the Indian policy of the Government. We are used to these disclaimers, and we know their value. Nothing is more likely to happen to-morrow than that which is disclaimed to-day. But this, at least, is certain. You have inspired the people of that country with such a hatred towards you that every spot of ground you fall to occupy will be the fortress of your foes. If there is anything which Russia would have desired above all others, it was that England should have made for herself enemies of the Afghans, and that we should have fixed our scientific frontier in the midst of a hostile people accessible to their armies and their intrigues; and that is what the Government have been good enough to accomplish for Russia.' I was told that that was a rash prediction which endangered my political reputation. That was my judgment then; it is my opinion to-day. Everything we foretold has turned out precisely as we predicted. Every representation by which the Government has lured the country step by step into this unhappy war has been falsified by the event. They told you first that their quarrel was with Shere Ali alone, and that the people were on their side. That has proved untrue. They confidently affirmed that the British envoy would be well received at Cabul, and that all had been satisfactorily settled by the Treaty of Gandamak on the 'basis of a strong, a friendly, and an independent Afghanistan.' The answer to that was the death of Cavagnari. General Roberts marched to Cabul. We were again assured that everything was all right; the country was pacified, the act of a few malefactors had been avenged, there was nothin to fear. And on Lord Mayor's Day—that established anniversary of empty boasts and delusive pretences—the Prime Minister declared, 'we have asserted our supremacy in Central Asia, and the general result of our operations will be, I hope, to establish tranquillity in those regions, and to increase the welfare of the inhabitants.' The words were hardly out of his mouth when General Roberts was driven out of Cabul. Such was Lord Beaconsfield's 'general tranquillity,' and as to the 'increase of the welfare of the inhabitants,' that is a matter on which they probably formed their own opinion. From first to last the Government have exhibited an entire ignorance of the character of the people and the nature of the circumstances with which they have had to deal. Every calculation they have made, every prediction they have hazarded, every assurance they have proffered has been instantly falsified by the event. We have dethroned the Sovereign we created, we have invaded the country whose independence we declare, we have hanged the people we call our friends, and then the Government say their 'policy is unaltered.' Is it possible to treat with a more shocking levity a situation of the most desperate embarrassment? And then, having landed India in this deplorable scrape, they turn round with their usual excuse, which they imagine will cover all their blunders and repair all their disasters, and they say 'Russia has done it all.' This statement is demonstrably untrue." Referring to Africa he said: "Are things better in Africa? If you read with care the despatches of Sir Bartle Frere, you will see that the unhappy war in Zululand was mainly waged in order to reconcile the Boers to annexation, an annexation which was ordered to be made with the consent of the people and was in the end made without that consent. The Zulu war is over, but are the Boers satisfied? The last intelligence we have received is that their leaders are arrested and are to be tried for high treason, and that the free institutions that we guaranteed to the Transvaal are to be revoked. That does not promise much for the tranquility which we were assured was to be the result of all the needless sacrifices we have made." He contended that we should never have peace so long as we had a Foreign Secretary whose only conception of diplomacy was insult and menace. He believed that the mind of the nation was awakened to the true character of the situation, and that there was a determination to get rid of the present Government, with its pompous phrases, empty boasts, futile schemes, and recurrent disasters.

PHOTOGRAPHY UNDER WATER.—A remarkable discovery has been made by Mr. William Morris, photographer, of Gourock, by which he can photograph beneath the water at a depth of ten fathoms. Two of the negatives he has secured are remarkably distinct, but the others are rather dim owing to defects in the apparatus, but which he will have improved. The camera is enclosed in a water-tight glass case, suspended by the centre and enclosed in a cover, which is drawn off after his camera—which is fixed on a loaded tripod—has reached its position. One of the views, taken in the bay fifty yards west of the yacht Selene, shows a sandy bottom with a number of large boulders covered with sea-weed, and an old anchor; and, in the shade, three mooring-cables belonging to small yachts close at hand. When the weather calms down and the light becomes stronger he intends to carry out his investigations with improved apparatus, when he expects to achieve still greater results.—*Glasgow News.*

THE EGYPTIAN BUDGET.

CAIRO, JAN. 16.

THE English and French Controllers General have presented their report containing their definitive scheme for settling the Egyptian financial situation. They propose, as already announced, to fix the interest on the Unified Debt at 4 per cent. Should the revenue from the provinces specially set apart for the service of the debt be insufficient to pay 4 per cent., the deficiency will be made up out of the general revenue. If, on the other hand, the taxes assigned yield more than 4 per cent., the surplus will be paid to the holders of the Unified Debt up to a maximum of 5 per cent. Any further surplus beyond that is to be applied to half-yearly purchases of stock in the open market. Any surplus of general revenue will be divided as follows: One moiety to the Administration, and the other moisty to the service of the debt. The Comptrollers consider this to be a fair arrangement, and believe that the higher rate of interest will be resumed before long. They entertain no hope of ever being able to pay the sums owing on account of former coupons, or the suspended half-yearly purchases of stock in the open market. The Unified Stock held by the Paris Syndicate will be exchanged for a special stock redeemable in a certain number of years. The Comptrollers declare that the tribute to the Porte is a first charge on the revenue. Past experience forbids an optimist view of the future, but never before has the hope of a final arrangement of the financial situation of Egypt been so well founded. The Comptrollers express confidence in the sincerity and rectitude of the Khedive, and if the present state of things continues they have reason to believe that ere long affairs will return to their normal condition. But a distinct line of demarcation must be drawn at the 31st of December, 1879, and all prior debts must be settled by liquidation, the terms of which will be embodied in a law, which, after promulgation, shall be binding on all concerned, in order that the Egyptian Government can never be sued for claims accrued before 1880. This law will be submitted to the European powers, and pending their decision, it will be applied to those accepting it.

The Khedive has written a letter to the Comptrollers General accepting their report, thanking them for its preparation, and declaring that complete harmony exists between himself and his Ministers, who accept the report with the same degree of responsibility.

The Budgets of Revenue and Expenditure, with the exception of the Consolidated and non-Consolidated Debts, were settled in the Council of Ministers to-day. The Revenue is estimated at £E8,600,000. The expenditure for the administration is fixed at £E3,637,060, and after providing for the tribute to the Porte, viz., £E681,000, there will remain £E4,323,000 for the Consolidated and non-Consolidated Debts.

MR. PARNELL IN AMERICA.

MESSRS. PARNELL AND DILLON have addressed a series of meetings in the United States in support of their agitation. Many articles have, however, appeared in American journals, arguing that on fundamental principles Mr. Parnell should not be allowed to engage in a political movement which could be regarded as the compulsion of a friendly Power in its domestic policy, and this opposition to the policy of raising money for Irish political purposes has caused Mr. Parnell to modify his course. He and Mr. Dillon issued a formal appeal to the American people to contribute to their Irish famine relief fund, Messrs. Drexel, Morgan, and Co., New York, consenting to act as treasurers. The address states that all contributions will be immediately forwarded to the treasurers of the Irish Land League, Messrs. O'Sullivan, Biggar, and Egan, to be used by them solely for relieving distress in Ireland.

On the 9th inst. Messrs. Parnell and Dillon were present at a meeting held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and had an enthusiastic reception. The Rev. H. W. Beecher also addressed the meeting, and said that the men who tilled the land should be its owners, and wherever such was not the case the landowners held the tillers of the soil by the throat.

Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon also visited Philadelphia, and addressed a crowded meeting at the Academy of Music. A telegram to the English papers states that Miss Baily, a rich Quaker lady, recited an ode of welcome to Mr. Parnell, beginning with the words "Give Liberty or death, Parnell, thy cause is ours." The Governor of the State, Mr. Curtin, was present, also the head of the University, Mr. Thompson. Orange and green sashes were displayed everywhere and much excitement prevailed. Mr. Parnell, in his speech, was extremely severe on the Government, charging them with having caused the distress until American opinion had been expressed. Then only were they ashamed into belief. Within the last four days he had, he said, pleaded successfully for the famine fund. A godlike voice whispered that the landlords must go, and the odious system would be broken down. The agitation had, he declared, saved the lives of tenants and landlords. First blood had, however, been shed by the police. Resolutions expressive of indignation and sorrow at oppression, rack-renting, and absenteeism were carried, and the only remedy declared to be complete reform.

Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon next went to Boston, where the Mayor presided at a meeting and introduced the speakers. The *Irish Times*, in a telegram from its special correspondent with Mr. Parnell, states that the streets were lined by 800 men of the State Regiment and their officers, with arms and band, forming a guard of honour for Mr. Parnell and his companions. They occupied the sidepaths from the hotel to the place of meeting, though it was snowing. 2,500 dols. were given for tickets and 2,000 dols. were subscribed on the platform. Mr. Parnell, in the opening of his speech, promised to continue the agitation until the position became too difficult for the English Government, and forced it to some measure of permanent relief which would make the tillers owners of the soil. This, he said, was now feasible by greatly less outlay than is spent in cruel wars, ravaging inoffensive populations, and destroying distant countries. The people must, he added, continue to maintain a steady front, and must not, in spite of any overawing force. Mr. Wendell Phillips, on the same occasion, said the American people would not be hindered by the press from giving their sympathy and the expression of their feelings on a tyrannous system. The Government feared violence, but God meant that unjust rulers must to unrule. Resistance against despotism is the righteous province of honest men. Property, Mr. Wendell Phillips said, cannot stand when the struggle is for human life. The rights of property were inferior to its duties to the whole nation. Who would tell the strong man to look into the eyes of his famished child and not to help himself for fear of offending feudalism? It was now trembling at the passions of the populace and ought to tremble. The sympathy of the civilized world must be poured into the treasury of this agitation.

The *New York Tribune*, commenting on the objects of Mr. Parnell's visit, says:—

"We have no wish to chill the ardour of the welcome given to Mr. Parnell. Every man is entitled to a fair hearing, and this modern agitator appears to be a man of exceptional ability and tact, and plays the *rôle* of defender of a class who undoubtedly have suffered much from oppression in the past and from neglect in the present. Mr. Parnell comes, we are told, to raise money for the starving poor of Ireland. By all accounts there will be distress this winter, but there are as yet no authentic reports of immediate want. No movement for relief has taken place in England or even in Ireland itself. The Roman Catholic clergy of this city, who are quite as likely to know and sympathize with the physical wants of the Irish peasantry as this purely political leader, declined last week to collect money for the purpose, as 'such a movement was premature.' Nor, if the help was needed, was it necessary for Parnell to go abroad to collect it. Come and ask for it? He knows and all the world knows that a statement of real suffering in Ireland would meet with as speedy and generous relief from the United States in 1880 as it did in 1846-47. Again (and now we come to the real purport of the visit), Mr. Parnell comes to solicit money to sustain the cause of Irish Nationality. There is little doubt that he will get it. There are ardent Irishmen of Fenian proclivities who will pour out their dollars to keep up a cause which they hold to be patriotic and just. But the Americans to whom this orator appeals for help will, we strongly suspect, make haste but slowly to give hard cash either to support inflammatory orators or to arm malcontents in Ireland. Having none of the patriotic sentiment about the green isle so natural to Rory, they are able to see clearly, which he does not, that the green isle never has yielded him a maintenance, and never will. There is a poorer chance for an Irishman in Ireland than anywhere else in the world, and this is not entirely the fault of the English. Suppose the battle fought, the Home Rulers victorious, and Rory the owner of his worn-out patch and mud cabin, Rory, with his social and religious surroundings unchanged, would, in nine cases out of ten, remain the thriftless, generous, discontented, drunken fellow he is to-day. Pick Rory up bodily, and set him down in a rich virgin soil among alert, sober, pushing Protestant Americans, and you give him in a day the consciousness of manhood, actual comfort, and boundless possibilities in the future to himself and his children. We are told by those who speak for Mr. Parnell that the Irish are too poor to emigrate. A few cabin-chattel and a few dollars to support them while looking for work cost but little, and Americans will be more likely to contribute that little which will result in practical, real good both to Rory and to their own country than to throw their money into the gaping, bottomless gulf open for a century or two of Irish reform. Mr. Parnell should change his tactics, and appear as agent for an emigration fund."

The *Herald*, in a leading article, says:—

"Mr. Parnell has come to the United States on an errand, the nature of which it is just possible he may not himself clearly comprehend. If we enjoyed the advantage of Mr. Parnell's acquaintance we should say to him 'Mere agitation is of little or no use here, and will only increase the sufferings of your people.' The *Herald* has already suggested the formation of a committee to administer an American relief fund, and has named for that committee gentlemen representing all the phases of the Irish question, including among them Mr. Parnell himself. If now, Mr. Parnell should devote himself to this one purpose, at first appealing to the American public for funds for such a relief committee to distribute, he would, we believe, do the wisest, as certainly it would be the most generous and public spirited act in his power. But in making this appeal we should warn Mr. Parnell against mixing with his representations of the wants and sufferings of his countrymen anything of a political nature. To do so would weaken the effect of his cry for help, because it would awaken doubt and opposition in many quarters, whereas a simple appeal for starving women and children will go home to the hearts of all. It will be time enough later and when the poor are safely provided for, for him to discuss the Irish land question, and make public in this country, if he thinks it useful, what he believes to be the proper remedies. When he comes to that we will promise him that the American public will listen to him with the greater interest and respect if it knows that he began his labours with a humane effort to secure his country-people against want and suffering. Mr. Parnell comes here a stranger to the spirit and thoughts of our people, and it would be a pity to see him make a mistake, and one which would lose him the sympathy of the charitable and well disposed."

THE "ERA" LIBEL CASE.

AT the Central Criminal Court, London, Mr. Edward Ledger, the editor and proprietor of the *Era* newspaper, surrendered to answer an indictment charging him with having published a false and defamatory libel concerning Mr. Hodgson Stanley.

The defendant pleaded a justification, and that the statements contained in the alleged libel were true, and were published for the benefit of the country.—Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and Mr. H. Kisch appeared for the prosecution; Mr. E. Russell, Q.C., and Mr. Montagu Williams appeared for the defendant.

The charge arose out of a ball that was given by the complainant in October last at the Cannon-street Hotel, and which was described as a grand dramatic ball. The libel complained of was a statement in the *Era* which described the ball as "a disgrace to the theatrical profession," and "a disgraceful orgie," and stated that a great number of women who attended were merely "painted harlots."

Mr. Hodgson Stanley, the prosecutor, was called, and said that he did all he could to make the ball as respectable as possible. He gave directions that no women should be admitted unless accompanied by gentlemen, and that all questionable characters should be excluded. He also said that he saw Mr. Ledger at the ball, and asked him to take the chair at the supper, but he refused to do so. The prosecutor was cross-examined at great length by Mr. C. Russell, and said that altogether about 350 tickets were disposed of, and from 200 to 250 were paid for. Altogether the affair was successful, but he did not hand over any money to a dramatic institution of any kind. He also said that he sent tickets to Evans's and the London Pavilion, and that he paid the waiters a commission for selling the tickets. He also paid the bill-poster at the Naval and Military Club a commission upon all the tickets he disposed of. He said that he had been concerned in getting up other balls and concerts, and on one occasion when he gave a concert in the country he took the money at the door, and subsequently went to the railway station, where he was followed by the husband of one of the ladies who was to sing at the concert, who demanded his wife's salary, and ultimately gave him into custody, but he was not detained. He said that he did not deny that at other balls given by him some women of questionable character were present, but this was not by his sanction. A number of women were called as witnesses for the defendant who were present at the ball in question, and who admitted that they were living with gentlemen, but said that the proceedings at the ball were of a perfectly decorous character. All these witnesses admitted that they were not in any way connected with the dramatic profession. In one instance it appeared that the prosecutor had refused to give the witness a ticket. Mr. Clement Scott, dramatic critic to the *Era*, said that at the request of Mr. Ledger he attended the ball, and subsequently wrote the article complained of. Everything stated in that article was an exact description of what he saw. One notorious woman, who was pointed out to him, was holding a sort of levee of young men and women in the ball-room. In cross-examination, he said he did not know the women referred to.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine then contended that he was entitled to ask at once for a verdict for the Crown, and he cited cases to show that, unless when there was a plea of justification, any one of the libellous allegations was proved, a verdict must be entered for the Crown. It was alleged that women were at this ball who were indecently dressed, and that the affair was a "drunken orgie," and these facts had been disproved by the evidence of the defendant's own witnesses.

Mr. Russell, in addressing the jury for the defence, contended that every allegation had been proved by evidence, and that it was clearly established that the ball in question had been given by Mr. Stanley merely for his own purposes and pecuniary benefit. With regard to the law on "comment," it was understood that when a man placed himself in a public position his actions were liable to the fair criticisms and comments of the public press. Mr. Stanley had placed himself in a public position by advertising a ball in the interests of a great profession, but he had not called one single member of the dramatic profession to say that it was given at his or her suggestion, while the defence had called several eminent gentlemen to show that the dramatic profession knew nothing whatever about the ball. He therefore claimed from them a verdict, on the ground that the letter and comments were perfectly fair and honest, and not dictated by malice or malevolence.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine replied on the whole case. The reason, he said, that the witnesses upon whose absence his learned friend had commented had not been produced was, that until he entered the court yesterday he had no idea that a plea of justification would be put in, and he had therefore directed those witnesses to stay away. His friend had spoken of false pretences on the part of Mr. Stanley, but was there not false pretences on the other side? Was not the letter of Clement Scott a sham and a pretence, assuming as it did to be from an independent witness, instead of from the dramatic critic of the *Era*? That, he contended, was certainly not a fair way of commenting upon a public matter. The handbills announcing the ball could not possibly deceive any one. It was not supposed for a moment that any eminent member of the profession would go to a ball at Cannon-street, and Mr. Ledger must have been well aware of that fact as anybody could be. He knew something of the dramatic profession, having a great attachment for some of its members, and he knew they did not always speak the truth. He could imagine a theatrical manager and his treasurer meeting with a very long face. "Very little money in the house to-night," says the manager. "All paper; very bad; what shall we do?" and he [the learned serjeant] could imagine an advertisement afterwards appearing in the *Era*—or in the *Times* newspaper, for the matter of that, for he would not be particular in what publication it appeared—"Crowded houses," "enormous success"—[laughter]—"get your tickets early," "book your seats." Well, that would not be true, and if they went and occupied a seat in one of the stalls, and got an extremely bad cold in consequence, believing that many others would be present, they would undoubtedly have great reason to complain. He thought it would have been better to spare the feelings of the poor girls who had been brought forward as witnesses, but at any rate their evidence proved that no impropriety of any kind had taken place. He had down the proposition that where a plea of justification was advanced, every material fact must be proved; and that no man had a right to assert facts and then comment upon them. In his opinion, it would have been better if Mr. Ledger had come to an arrangement with Mr. Stanley instead of exposing a number of unfortunate women before the Court, and shedding a halo around the libel by the introduction of so eminent an actor as Mr. Irving. The learned serjeant referred to the various incidents in the life of the client which had been disclosed, and asserted that there was nothing whatever in them to cause the jury to discredit his statements. He read the libel complained of, commenting upon it as he proceeded, and made an earnest appeal to the jury to do justice to his client by returning a verdict of guilty against the defendant. The jury, after deliberating about 25 minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty, but expressed their opinion that the libel was very severe. The Recorder said he presumed that they meant severe but honest, and the jury replied in the affirmative.

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